

Teachers slapped with lawsuit

Alex Neill

ual discrimination and civil rights
ons, principally by faculty of SF
Broadcast Communication Arts
ment, are the charges in a lawsuit
ill go before the U.S. District Court
San Francisco today.
The lawsuit stems from a 1980 com-
plaint filed by Patricia McColm, a BCA
actor at SF State from 1976 to 1979.
McColm's complaint charged that her
contract was not renewed in 1979

because of discrimination on the basis of
her sex and her opposition to the BCA
department's unlawful employment
practices.

Named as defendants in the lawsuit
are 11 current and former BCA faculty
members, the trustees of the California
State University, former President Paul
Romberg, university Provost Lawrence
Ianni, former Chancellor Glenn S.
Dumke.

Of the BCA faculty members named
in the lawsuit, eight are currently

teaching here. They are Arthur Hough,
Stuart Hyde, Richard Marsh, Quinn
Millar, Paul Smith, Arthur Berger,
George Steiner and Herbert Zettl.

The three other named BCA faculty
members, Raymond Doyle, William
Wente and Charles Smith are on leave or
no longer teach here.

Romberg, Ianni, Dumke and trustees
of the CSU system were named as super-
visors responsible for the actions of the
other defendants and the prevention of

unlawful employment practices at SF
State.

All defendants either could not be
reached, or declined to comment
because of the impending trial. McColm
and her lawyer, Alberta Blum, also
declined to comment until the lawsuit
is settled.

The BCA department defendants were
all members of the Hiring, Retention
and Tenure Committee of the depart-
ment which the complaint says dis-
criminated against McColm "as a

part of a continuing policy denying hir-
ing and promotional opportunities and
equal terms and conditions of employ-
ment to women, especially those who
openly advocate the implementation of
equal employment for women."

McColm, in the complaint, said she
was hired as a full-time faculty member
in the summer of 1976 and was prom-
ised a tenure-track position by Hyde
when a position became available. Hyde
was the chairman of the BCA depart-
ment.

McColm undertook the respon-
sibilities associated with tenure-track
employees and in December of 1976 was
recommended for full-time appointment
for the 1977-78 school year by the HRT
Committee.

According to the complaint,
McColm's problems began when she
questioned the appointment of a male to
an unadvertised tenure-track position.
She subsequently raised objections to

See Lawsuit, Page 11.

San Francisco State

PHOENIX

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The Award-Winning Student Newspaper

Thursday, Oct. 13, 1983

Residents left in the cold about no-heat refunds

Ana S. Melara

When hundred dorm tenants are still
waiting for their \$20 reimbursement
from the university as a settlement for
one month of cold they withstood
all.
John Sechectman, attorney at West
Legal Co-op, told the students they
expect their money sometime dur-
ing the summer. So far no one has
received any money or any explanation
for the delay.
Residents of Mary Ward and Mary
Halls decided to sue the university
when they moved into the dormitories
without being told there would be
no heat. Both dormitories were con-
verting to a more efficient heating
system. The contractor was unable to
complete the installment before the
students moved in and students ex-
perienced one month of chilly nights.
Andre Holmes, a resident of Mary
Hall, said that while the heating
problem was not the only complaint the
residents had, it was the main factor in
their decision to sue the university. The
residents were upset the university had
not informed them about the heating
problem before they moved in and
about the length of the heating
system conversion.

university) to communicate to us that
there was no heat," said Holmes.
"There were some signs posted but they
were not very visible."

The lawsuit was eventually dropped
for an out-of-court settlement late in the
spring semester. On June 30, Scott
Weaver, attorney and Sechectman's co-
worker, said signed releases were sent to
the Chancellor's attorney, Ruth Simon,
in Los Angeles.

Simon said the delay is a result of
paperwork and not of finding the money
to pay for the settlement. The money
will come from the resident halls' operating fund.

"I'm going to try to get to it this
month," said Simon.

The releases specified that the
residents involved in the suit would
agree to drop the lawsuit against the
university and would accept the settle-
ment of \$20 per student. About 300 to
400 students signed the releases which
were sent to Simon.

Holmes said the university agreed to
allow the formation of a residence halls
tenants union as part of the settlement.
It has not been organized yet.

Eugene Jones, director of the Legal
Referral Center, said he tried to find out
what was causing the delay in

See Tenants, Page 11.

New offer won't charge vendors

Ken Heiman

Vendors on the east side of the Stu-
dent Union will no longer have to haggle
for available vending space if the Stu-
dent Union Governing Board accepts the
vending committee's latest proposal.
Crowding in the area prompted the
SUGB to put a limit on the number of
vendors allowed to sell handmade goods
front of the east entrance to the Stu-
dent Union.
All of the revenue-generating propos-
als introduced during last week's
committee meeting, including another
one discussed yesterday, were re-
jected.

SUGB member Glenn Merker, vendors
could use the two alcove spaces on an
unreserved basis with no limit on the
number of days over the period of one
semester. Vendors will not be charged a
fee.

The second part of the proposal
would create a lottery system to reserve
two spaces located directly across from
the alcoves. The reservations would be
done on a monthly basis through the
Student Union Information Desk. A
vendor would reserve space with a limit
of 10 days per month.

A vending permit would also be re-

See SUGB, Page 11.



By Mary Angelo

Ah, the lunch-hour rush in front of the Lobby Shop. A too-familiar scene here, but not unexpected for a campus filled to capacity.

Campus filled to the limit

By Paula Nichols and Pam Wilson

Between 2:03 and 2:08 p.m. Tues-
day, 287 people bopped up and down
the central stairs in the Student Union.
Twenty-four people stood in the 10-
minute line at the Depot. In the
library lounge 27 of the 35 modular
chairs were occupied.

There are 24,405 students on cam-
pus, only 23 fewer than last fall, com-
paring official enrollment figures from

Deanna Wong, interim director of Ad-
missions and Records.

Fall enrollment is usually higher
than spring and this year is no excep-
tion. SF State is as crowded as ever.

Al Willard, director of Academic
Services said SF State is at maximum
capacity. "Our plan is not to go over
our current enrollment," said Willard.
"It's just too crowded as it is."

Based on the average of 15 units per
full-time student, the campus is hand-
ling the equivalent of 17,826 full-time
students (FTEs).

"The FTE is important for the
Chancellor's Office to determine
teacher work loads," said Wong.
"Staff and faculty positions are
allocated to each state university based
on its number of FTEs," she said.

"Offices are supposed to be
available in proportion to student
enrollment, but a lot fall behind and
aren't provided in sufficient
numbers," said Dean Parnell, director
of Plant Operations.

With more than 90 percent of the
student body commuting to campus,

study space is at a premium. The Stu-
dent Union and library are frequently
filled by students seeking a place to sit
between classes.

Crowding in the Student Union had
developed partly because lounge space
is not figured into overall campus facil-
ity needs.

Nighttime classrooms and the library
must also accommodate an estimated
3,600 continuing education students,

See Crowded, Page 11.

Senator faults Central American policy

By Marilee Enge

Sen. Christopher Dodd, D-Conn. says
U.S. foreign policy is inconsistent with
U.S. domestic ideals.

"We have a very progressive society at
home, yet we advertise a restrictive soci-
ety abroad by our support for too many
governments that are downright corrupt
and authoritarian," he said in a recent
magazine interview.

Dodd, an outspoken critic of Reagan
administration policy in Central
America, will speak here tomorrow as
part of a forum titled "U.S. Policy in

Central America: Another Vietnam?" at
12:30 p.m. in the Barbary Coast.

Contrary to President Reagan's belief
that revolution in Central America is
fueled by externally supported aggres-
sion, Dodd sees the seeds of revolution
in internal problems. And contrary to
President Reagan's military solutions
for the region, Dodd says the answers to
the turmoil lie in political negotiations.

Last April, President Reagan went
before a joint congressional session to
request increased military aid for Central
America. In a nationally televised
speech on behalf of the Democrats in

Congress, Dodd denounced the request
for more aid and, in general, United
States military involvement as a means of
solving Central American conflicts.

Dodd, 38, was elected to his first term
in the U.S. Senate in 1980 and now
serves as a member of the Senate
Foreign Relations Committee. He was
the author of the 1981 bill requiring the
president to report on human rights pro-
gress in El Salvador before continuing
military aid to that nation.

In his April speech, Dodd said, "If
Central America were not racked with
poverty...with hunger...with in-

justice, there would be no revolution. In
short, there would be nothing for the
Soviets to exploit. But unless those op-
pressive conditions change, the region
will continue to seethe with revolution
— with or without the Soviets."

He said he and other opponents of the
president "believe the administration
fundamentally misunderstands the
causes of conflict in central
America...Instead of trying to do
something with the factions or factors

See Dodd, Page 11.

Gentrification drives SF rents up

By Teresa Coon and Pam Wilson

Despite San Francisco's well-publicized policy of
creating low-income housing, construction has just
begun on a competitively priced condominium pro-
ject in the heart of the Western Addition. At the
same time, families in the area are being forced to
double up in dwelling units or leave the area, ac-
cording to Pleasant Carson of the Western Addition
Project Area Committee.

The Amelia, a 50-unit commercial/residential
development, is an example of the continuing
gentrification of Fillmore Street and the entire Western
Addition, traditionally home for low-income
families.

"Gentrification is a movement back into older ur-
ban neighborhoods by people who are always higher-
income," said Richard LeGates, director of the Ur-
ban Studies program at SF State.

It is the opposite of the "white flight" of the '60s,
when many American cities were deserted by people
who moved to the suburbs to escape crime and hous-
ing deterioration.

Speculation in real estate has been a driving force
behind gentrification. During the recession-plagued
'70s, property was a safe investment. As prices go up
with each resale, rents increase proportionately. San

Francisco Neighborhood Legal Assistance Founda-
tion, a tenant advocacy group, claims average rents
in the city have doubled since 1979.

"Development is virtually driving people out of
the community," Carson said. "Even those who
were supposed to come back after redevelopment
cannot afford to." WAPAC acts as a neighborhood
group and watchdog to the Redevelopment Agency.

Because blacks as a group are at the bottom of the
economic ladder, they are disproportionately displaced
by gentrification, according to LeGates.

Carson said redevelopment has seriously altered
the lives of people who have raised families in the
area and cannot come back.

According to LeGates, studies have found that
when rents rise, residents often settle nearby. But
their new homes are likely to be more crowded and
dilapidated than the ones they left.

Carson blames these changes on escalating prop-
erty costs and Redevelopment Agency projects such as
the Amelia at Fillmore and Bush streets and the soon-
to-open Safeway at Webster and Geary streets. He
said the commercial development on Fillmore Street
is driving up the cost of housing.

But developers disagree. "The Amelia will add a
lot of vitality to the entire area," said Frank Lucas of
Catalyst, a Fillmore Street developer. "Residential
(rennovations) in the area affected a change in the

street. Housing brought in people who would pay
high prices. The people living in those expensive
houses had nowhere to spend their money to shop.
Since places have come in, those people are now go-
ing on that street. The demand comes from those
houses.

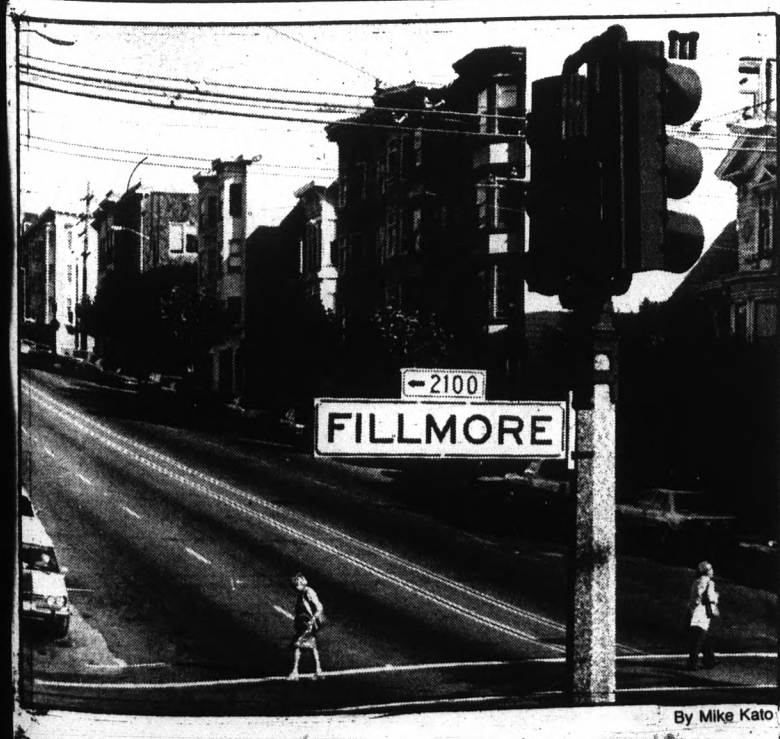
"I don't think what's going on now will change
residential costs. Residential changes took place
first."

Policies on the federal level, at the department of
Housing and Urban Development, have accelerated
gentrification. Pat Feinsilver of the Redevelopment
Agency said, "We are under orders from HUD to in-
tegrate the community—not to create another gheto,
racially or economically."

But WAPAC's Carson doesn't believe it is a mat-
ter of recreating a ghetto: it is merely a matter of not
fulfilling promises. He said the Redevelopment
Agency is just an arm of the mayor's office and is not
responsive to the needs of the community.

"People are discouraged," said Carson. "We have
been losing every step of the way."

Gentrification is not limited to the Western Addi-
tion. LeGates said, "Almost everything in San Fran-
cisco has been gentrified." Noe Valley was a
working-class Irish neighborhood before young mid-
dle-class residents began to move in about 15 years
ago.



By Mike Kato

Higher-income people are moving back to Fillmore Street.

Campus Capsules

Faculty uproar halts nuclear research

STANFORD — Academic furor has been successful in blocking the use of Stanford's equipment and scientists in nuclear weapons research.

University officials announced last week that an agreement has been reached with the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory to drop plans to use Stanford's Linear Accelerator for nuclear weapons research.

Stanford has traditionally been dedicated to basic research, but use of the center for weapons-related work was proposed earlier this year. The \$6.4 million project would have used the center's Synchronotron Radiation Laboratory to improve the sophistication of instruments used in detecting and analyzing radiation emitted by underground nuclear weapons tests.

The Department of Energy's Office of Military Applications is financing the project.

Under the agreement reached between Livermore Laboratory and Stanford,

Livermore will use its own facilities to calibrate detectors for use in nuclear weapons testing.

The research done at Stanford under the agreement will be unclassified, with no direct weapons applications, according to Stanford Vice Provost Gerald Lieberman.

Members of the linear accelerator faculty and 180 staff members signed statements opposing the project when it was first proposed last February. The statements maintained they would be subjected to involuntary servitude because they would be required to take part in research directly related to weapons development.

Police hotlines installed at UCLA

LOS ANGELES — A new system of emergency telephones has been installed on UCLA's campus which instantly connects students with the campus police.

The Emergency Reporting System telephones can initiate a two-way conversation with the police headquarters immediately by simply touching a but-

ton inside the bright blue telephone booth shells.

Crime victims or witnesses will receive police assistance in as little as 60 seconds.

After activating the telephone, the caller can be heard up to 15 feet from the telephone booth. The caller's voice and all surrounding sounds are automatically recorded at police headquarters.

The first of its kind to be installed on a college campus, the system was created to assure the community that it is safe to be on the campus day or night.

Custom-made for UCLA by Northern Telecom, Inc., it consists of a chain of stations strategically located around the campus. Each station is clearly marked "Emergency UCLA Police." Instead of the usual dial-face of a telephone, the flat-surfaced box inside the station is marked, "Push once to talk," above a three-inch square button.

Because they make instant contact with police, the boxes are designed to discourage crimes as well as aid victims and potential victims of crime.

Fresno State to sell student-made wine

FRESNO — Bulldog Red and Bulldog White, Hardly sounds like the brands of wine to serve special dinner guests, but for two Fresno State taverns, they might be just right. Especially since the wines are made by Fresno State students.

Although the names aren't definite yet, the idea of selling the student product is, according to Earl H. Bowerman, dean of the School of Agriculture.

Now, students can research and create wines, but have to throw the end product away under a research instructional bond, which applies to all college campuses. In order to sell the wines, Bowerman would have to obtain a production bond for the university, which requires federal approval. Hence, he can set no starting date for the project except "sometime in the '80s."

Students now grow, harvest and crush the grapes.

Compiled by Teresa Coon

Correct cramming can improve exam scores

FRESNO — Cramming for exams can result in positive test scores. But the cramming must be done correctly.

An article in the Fresno State Daily Collegian said that if cramming is just a review, rather than a first look, it might turn a C into an A or B. But if it's first exposure cramming, expect only a passing grade.

Since people tend to forget much of what they've read within a short period of time, it is better to study for a test a day or two before the test than a week before.

The article advises students to keep up on studies and know the test material well.

Cramming for a test, however, can revive old material into fresh. Other things that might help students pass tests include:

1. Getting some sleep the night before, even if it's only a few hours.

This will provide needed rest as well as allow time for the reviewed information to "settle."

2. Relax before the test. Breathe deeply, look around the room and try to relax just before the exam to prevent choking when the test is passed out.

3. Answer all questions. Go through the test quickly, answering all the "easy" questions, and return to the more difficult ones. Try to budget time wisely: Don't spend all your time on a short answer question, not leaving enough time for the long extra point essay at the end of the test.

4. Think before writing. Organize all thoughts and answer the questions simply and completely.

5. Leave space between answers in case there is time to go back and put down additional thoughts.

Recruiter seeks enlistees for corp

By Genny Hom

Three years ago Carol Benson gave up her shower, radio and electric range to live in a mud house with no electricity or running water.

As a Peace Corps volunteer, Benson ventured off to a far-away place — Sierra Leone, a small West African tropical community of lush green Savannas, palm trees, small jungle animals and farmers.

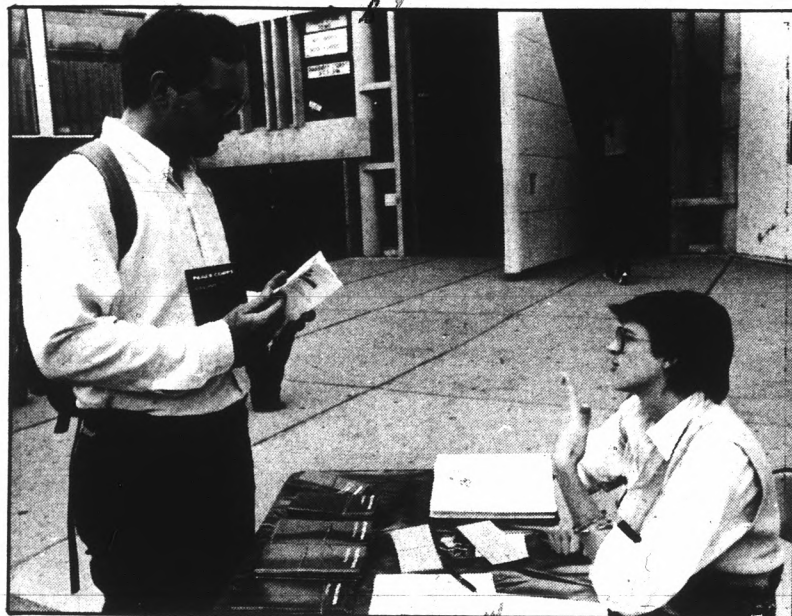
"The Peace Corps is a really good opportunity to live and work with people, to get to know them and their cultures," said Benson, now a recruiter, who has been on campus since Tuesday. "It's the kind of thing you can't get from just traveling or superficially touring around. You can't get to know a place unless you work there and interact with the people."

Since 1961, more than 90,000 Americans have volunteered in the Peace Corps in more than 60 countries in Africa, South America, the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific.

Volunteers work side-by-side with the locals in a variety of projects including setting up irrigation systems, teaching nutrition or health care, gardening techniques, and developing small businesses or accounting and management training programs.

Benson was given a two-year assignment where she trained and instructed primary school teachers in English, math and teaching skills. She also set up classrooms and taught the local children.

As part of the program, Benson attended a training session where she



An SF State Student talks to Peace Corps recruiter Carol Benson.

learned about the language, culture and people of Sierra Leone.

When she arrived there, Benson said she was given a warm welcome. The townspeople gave her the "nicest house," one with concrete instead of dirt floors, and also dubbed her "Mabinty," which means "happy."

"Some of them were so happy they'd roll in the ground with laughter and hug me."

As a volunteer, she was paid about \$300 per month. Her real payment, she said, was getting to know the people.

"My main reward was seeing how appreciative the townspeople were when I greeted them or talked to them in their native tongue. Some of them were so surprised and happy they'd roll in the ground with laughter or hug me."

In her two-and-a-half years in Sierra Leone, she admits there were times when

she missed the conveniences of home and got discouraged.

"It's the kind of thing where you go into it with a lot of idealistic views of what kind of changes you're going to make. But as you learn more about the place, you find you need to adjust your expectations of the people. The growth of individuals I helped was what I depended upon because that's really the only thing you can see," she said.

Now that she's back in the United States, Benson said she realizes how much the Peace Corps experience changed her life.

"I'm less into material-type things and my awareness of other parts of the world has grown. It's good not to forget the world exists outside the United States."

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Student Union problems cause untimely departure

By Ken Heiman

Another administrative brick from the Student Union pyramid is about to be pulled. Jack Whitehouse, chief plant engineer for the Student Union, plans to resign from his position next month.

"Look, everyone wants to further his career, but nobody wants to work in an uncomfortable situation," Whitehouse said.

Whitehouse will leave SF State on Nov. 7 to accept a similar position elsewhere. As chief plant engineer, Whitehouse's duties include coordinating and participating in painting, electrical engineering, plumbing, air conditioning repair and health and safety maintenance for the Student Union building.

The relationship between Whitehouse and Al Paparelli, the managing director of the Student Union, has not been on the friendliest of terms. "We've been at each other's throats for about a year," said Whitehouse.

Most of Whitehouse's grievances concern Paparelli's administrative policies. "I feel that the managing director has instituted a system of management that is not conducive to team building or

solutions to problems. Al insists on making most of the decisions himself."

"He has abstracted us from the budget process. My department used to go to the committee meeting, but now the managing director passes the budgets in spite of what we might feel and he doesn't tell us about the cuts," Whitehouse added.

Whitehouse also mentioned a "search" committee designed to evaluate prospective Student Union employees that Paparelli replaced with a screening committee. This screening committee allows the managing director to make the final hiring decision, he said.

According to Whitehouse, his resignation may not be all that uncommon within the ranks of the Student Union administration. He said that Craig Gower, technical services manager for the Student Union, left on Aug. 1 under the same circumstances. His position is still unfilled.

Whitehouse said, "I feel that the Student Union Governing Board is real gun shy. They're hesitant to get rid of Paparelli because there's been a big managing director turnover rate in recent years."

According to Don Scoble, executive director for business affairs, there have been four Student Union managing directors over the past four years. Paparelli has been managing director for about two years.

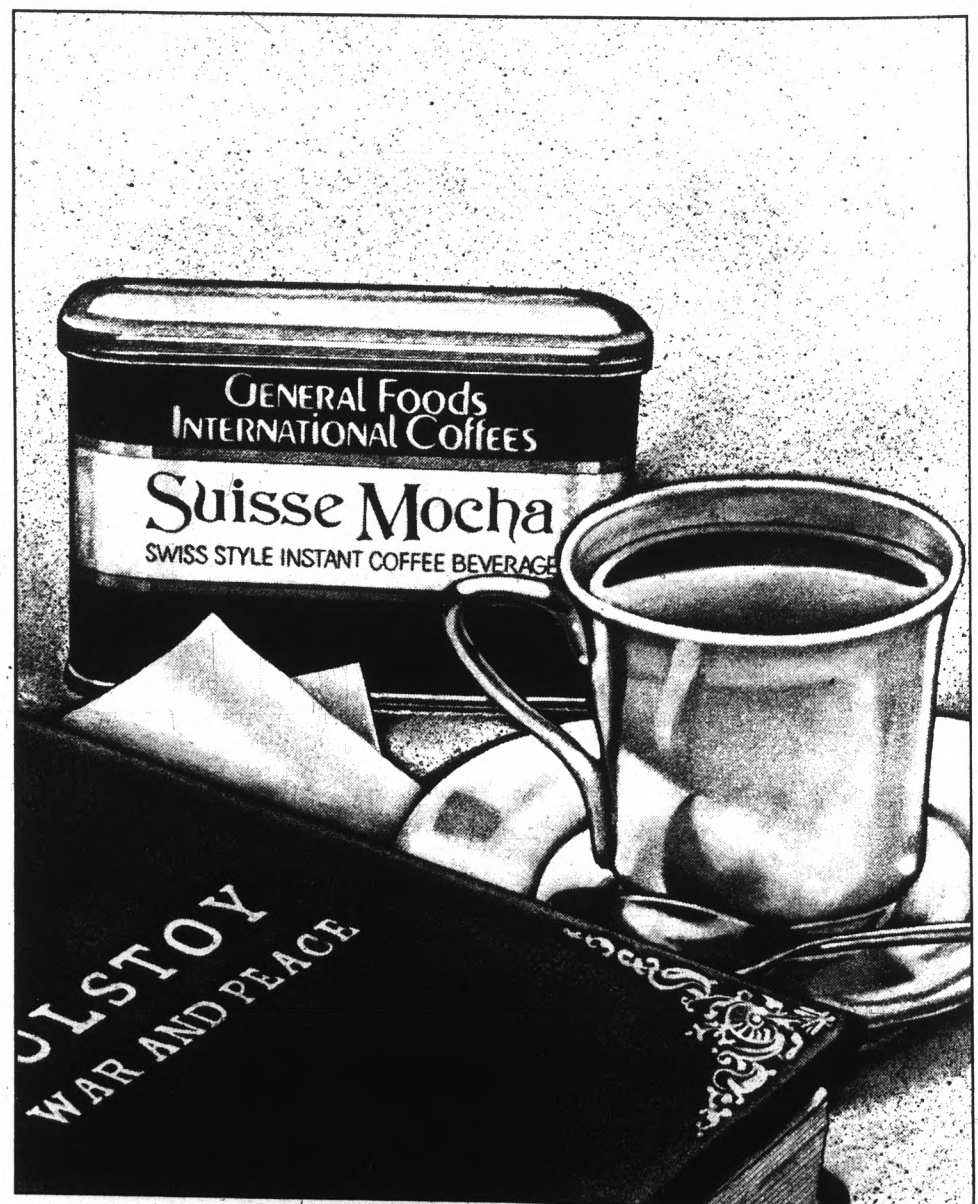
Paparelli, who has not received Whitehouse's formal notice yet, had no comment on his resignation.

"I think that most Student Union employees would like to see the area of communication, trust, respect and professional courtesy improved within the Student Union administration," Whitehouse added.

Study trip

"A New Year in a New Continent" the theme of a two-week study tour to South America in late December presented by SF State and the European Studies Association.

Coming at the middle of the South American summer, the trip will include stays in Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires and Montevideo with an added bonus visit to Iguacu Falls.



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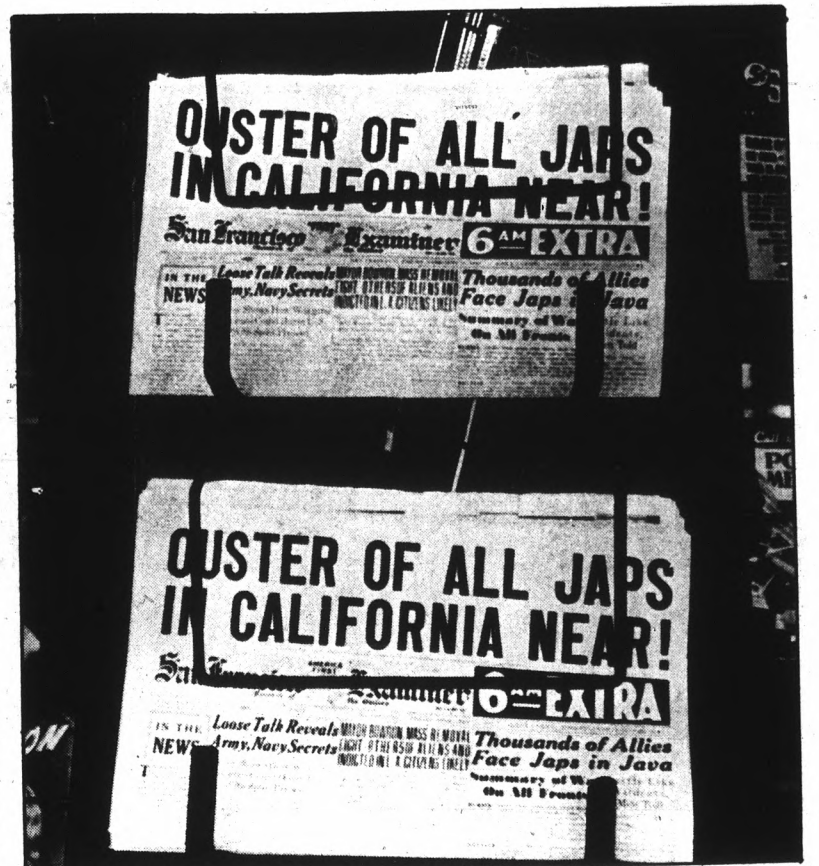
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Forty years later victims of camps demand redress

By Gordon Sullivan

Dec. 7, 1941.

Ask anyone old enough to remember what he can tell you what he was doing. But ask Donald Nakahata and the memory is particularly vivid.

That was the last time he saw his father.

"I walked him to the 22 streetcar on Moore and Pine streets," he said. "He was going to the Japanese Association in San Jose. He said it was going to be a day of turmoil and somebody had to be there."

The next day, government agents picked his father up. A few months later, Nakahata and the rest of his family were sent to a detention camp.

"We eventually got letters, but they were censored," he said.

"He died about 18 months later."

For Nakahata and others interned by the U.S. government during World War II — a few at the outbreak of hostilities, the majority a few months later — their memories are being revived.

In December 1982, the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians issued a report recommending the nation officially apologize for its wartime policy and pay \$20,000 to each of the 60,000 surviving internees.

The commission also recommended the following:

The President pardons internees convicted of curfew violations and other offenses.

Positions and entitlements lost during internment be restored.

Congress establish a foundation

devoted to civil liberties research and education.

As a vehicle for the commission's recommendations, Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., introduced SB 1520 on June 22. One day of hearings has already been held, and another will take place probably in October.

For Japanese and Japanese-Americans, the bill harkens to a troubled time.

Even before the war, Japanese in America faced prejudice. Japanese immigrants were barred from becoming citizens. In California, they were forbidden by law to own land — a law they circumvented by registering farms in the names of their American-born children.

But after Pearl Harbor, the hostility sharpened.

It was a time when it was rumored the Japanese fleet lay off the California coast and jittery anti-aircraft gunners in Los Angeles fired off 1,400 rounds at an "enemy bomber" later identified as an errant weather balloon.

In this atmosphere, racial prejudice and greed among those who coveted Japanese land and property came together and blurred the distinction between the Japanese enemy, Japanese residents and Japanese-Americans.

"I am for the immediate removal of every Japanese on the West Coast to a point deep in the interior," wrote columnist Hugh McLemore. "Herd 'em up, pack 'em off and give them the inside room in the Badlands."

Even Earl Warren, attorney general of California at the time, succumbed to the mood. "Unless something is done," he

warned, "it may bring about a repetition of Pearl Harbor."

In January 1942, enemy aliens, U.S. residents with citizenship in enemy countries, were forbidden to live on the San Francisco waterfront or near the Los Angeles airport.

Several days later, the Oregon-California coastline was restricted and enemy aliens had to be in their homes between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Finally, on Feb. 19, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, authorizing the Secretary of War to "prescribe military areas . . . from which any or all persons may be excluded."

Soon after, the Army, which had pressed for the order, began the removal of 120,000 Japanese from the West Coast — 77,000 of them were American citizens.

But no Japanese resident or Japanese-American was ever accused or convicted of aiding the Japanese war effort.

"My family got a few weeks notice before being forced out," said Nakahata, a San Francisco dentist who was 14 at the time.

"We were renting a place when we were evacuated. Our landlady said she would sell our things for us. Later she brought us a cake. She said that was all she could get."

SF State Professor Morgan Yamanaka was almost 18 when the Army evacuated his family from San Francisco, where he attended Lowell High.

After his birthday, he registered for the draft and was classified as an "enemy national."



A few months later he graduated from high school "in absentia," receiving his diploma in the mail.

Internees were initially sent to 15 temporary assembly camps. Yamanaka went to a camp at Santa Anita Racetrack. Nakahata went to Tanforan, then a racetrack, now a shopping center near San Francisco International Airport.

At Santa Anita, Yamanaka recalled, many Japanese were living in remodeled horse stalls.

"The government was hard up," he said. "They put people where they could."

The Army tried to relocate internees from assembly camps to inland communities, but no one wanted them. The governor of Kansas ordered police to stop Japanese at the borders.

Eventually, some internees were relocated. Some went to Chicago, which was suffering a labor shortage. Some West Coast college students transferred to other institutions.

But a majority spent the war years behind the barbed wire of permanent relocation camps.

There were a total of 10 relocation camps in California, Wyoming, Arizona, Idaho, Colorado, Utah and Arkansas. At Minidoka, Idaho, temperatures reached 110 degrees in the summer. The camps in Arizona were even hotter and swept with dust storms. "Our house was essentially a tar paper shack," said Nakahata, who went to Topaz, Utah. "It was dusty. There was no privacy. There were communal bathrooms."

"They fed you at a common mess. They rang a gong, so wherever you happened to be, you went to eat. Often families were broken up."

This undermined the family unit, ac-

cording to Yamanaka, a social work teacher.

In the camps, children continued to go to schools, but they were not like those they remembered.

"I went to the eighth and ninth grades there," Nakahata said. "The school was pretty much 'catch-as-catch-can.' My math teacher was an optometry student. The person who taught English was a farmer. It was nothing like Pacific Heights."

"Some of the teachers though were Japanese-Americans who had gone into education before the war. They could never get jobs then, and some of them got their first teaching experience in the camps."

Nakahata's grandfather also found opportunity in the camps.

"He was 85 years old then, a priest. He used to look at that camp, at that cluster of barracks, as a fertile field for claiming souls. People had nothing to do, so he'd go around and talk to them. He was happy."

How did Japanese-Americans feel toward the United States after relocation? Did they owe it allegiance?

For many, the answer was yes.

In January 1943, the War Department began taking Japanese-American volunteers for combat duty in Europe. The volunteers, some from relocation camps, were assigned to a Japanese-American unit, the 442nd Regimental Combat Team.

Their attitude toward this chance to prove their loyalty was summed up in their motto, "Go for broke." The unit had one of the highest casualty rates in the Army, and was among the most decorated units of the war.

But some people in the relocation camps were bitter.

Yamanaka and his brother were "no-no's" rather, people who answered no to questions on a U.S. loyalty oath.

"It was a gut reaction," he said.

He thought for a minute.

"I don't remember just what we were thinking. If we said 'yes,' we went to the military. Then what would happen to our parents? If we said 'no,' we stayed with them."

As "no-no's," the brothers and their family were sent to the Tule Lake Segregation Center in California, where 9,000 "no-no's" were transferred.

In the camp, Yamanaka remembered, problems common to all the camps intensified.

"At one point a truck turned over," he said. "The people wanted a public funeral. The administration said no. Out of that grew a martial law situation."

In addition, Yamanaka said, there were some "non-normal" deaths.

One he remembered was an old man who wandered into "no man's land"

between the barbed wire and a picket fence.

"He was shot to death," Yamanaka said. "Those were the times."

Yamanaka wasn't released from Tule Lake until 1946.

But most internees were released earlier. The Army rescinded the orders that drove Japanese from the West Coast on Dec. 17, 1944. Shortly afterward, the internees began returning home.

Property and income lost by Japanese and Japanese-Americans as a result of internment was estimated by the relocation commission at between \$149 million and \$370 million in 1945 dollars. Adjusted for inflation alone, today's value is between \$810 million and \$2 billion.

To compensate internees, Congress passed the Japanese-American Evacuation Claims Act in 1948, which gave people the right to present claims to the government. But only about \$37 million, or 8.5 percent of losses, was paid out.

"You had to be able to document your losses," said Nakahata. "How do you document that you bought a sofa if you bought it 10 years ago?"

For this reason, Senate bill 1520

stipulates that a sum in the \$20,000

range be paid to each surviving internee

of World War II.

Some say attaching a price to the suffer-

ing of internees cheapens their ex-

perience. Some say detention was actual-

ly a positive force, dispersing Japanese

from the West Coast and hastening their

assimilation in the United States.

If the government compensates in-

ternees for their suffering, others ask,

what about Native Americans? What

about blacks?

As bad as they were, the experiences

of Native Americans and blacks are not

comparable, argues the Japanese-

American Citizens League. Native

Americans "suffered a series of broken

treaties between nations," it says, while

blacks taken into slavery were victims of

free enterprise rather than government

policy.

The internees' experience was "uni-

que" the league says, in that "Only in

the case of the Japanese-Americans was

there a total abrogation of constitutional

guarantees inflicted against a single

group of citizens solely on the basis of

race."

Whatever merit there is to this argu-

ment will be decided by Congress. Ac-

cording to the Japanese-American

Citizens League, most internees see the

money not only as compensation but as

a way to add force to an apology.

"If we're the country we claim to be,"

said Nakahata, "then we have to do

something."

"You can't just say you're sorry

because that's just words."

Clockwise from top left:
Japanese girl in Los Angeles
awaits evacuation to assembly
camp. Examiner newstand at
14th and Broadway streets in
Oakland eight days after Presi-
dent Roosevelt signed Executive
Order 9066. Internees were tem-
porarily housed in remodeled
horse stalls at Tanforan
Racetrack, south of San Fran-
cisco. Internees eat dinner
together in detention camp.
Photographs from the collection
of Dr. Ray Ferguson.

Letters

\$20 ticket

Editor,

Last week I drove around SF State's parking complex for 20 minutes looking for a parking space. No such luck. After paying 50 cents, I parked off-campus and was furious. A few days later, same scenario, only this time, because no spots were available, myself and four other drivers parked in the spots with painted white slashes across them, which have not been marked by a sign saying no parking. I received a \$20 ticket.

I am irate because the university sells more parking passes than it has spaces available for, because to petition my ticket I have to go downtown, because I have to pay \$20 to park in a nonexistent 50 cent spot.

Three suggestions:

- Sell parking passes only for the number of spaces available.
- Make the areas painted with white slashes into parking spots or clearly mark them no parking zones.
- Establish a place on-campus where tickets given by SFSU policemen can be appealed on campus.

Lori Callies

Monopoly

Editor,

Regarding the debate over the Lobby Shop's right to sell food: seems to me the other vendors (like Sassafrax) who are so upset over a little competition are being contradictory. They're all in favor of free enterprise when they can make high profits, but as soon as a rival sets up shop they're screaming for strong centralized monopoly controls.

Those other vendors should be reminded that they're here for the benefit of the campus community. If they want our business, let 'em lower their prices. It's the American Way.

Steven Heimoff

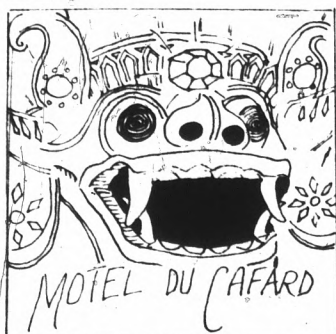
Playboy

Editor,

My answer (to Karen Jeffries' anti-Playboy editorial) is that Playboy magazine makes me angry. Playboy's publisher, Hugh Hefner, publishes his foul rag degrading women merely as a means to put money in his own pockets.

The profit motive places Playboy into the greedy "Play for Pay" category of the filthy rich.

Marjorie Martin



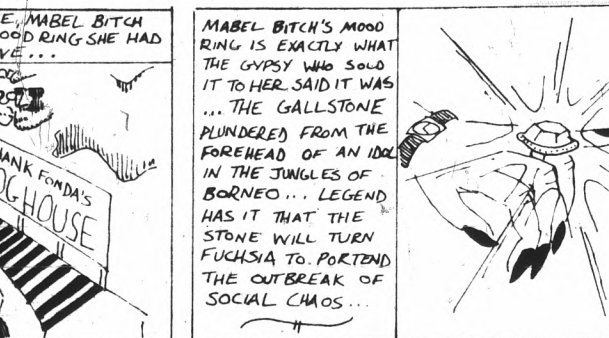
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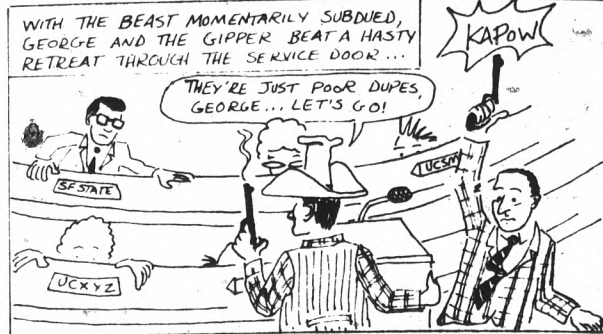
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Pipeline — No bilingual ballots

By Peter Brennan

We had just crossed the Mexican border into Mexicali and had stopped to get our official papers. We were leaning against the side of my old van when a young Mexican — probably about 10 years old — approached us, trying to sell something.

My friend John, who had just finished one year of college Spanish, began conversing with the youngster for about five minutes. By the time the kid walked away, I was thinking they had a nice conversation and John could speak Spanish pretty well.

But John turned to me and said, "I still can't talk my way out of a paper bag."

I burst out laughing and the youngster, who was walking away, turned and stared at us, giving us a dirty look.

It was obvious he thought I was laughing at him. For a moment, the scene was tension-filled until the youngster continued walking, probably with a little more dislike for Americans.

When people don't speak the same language, even the simplest words are misunderstood and tensions are invariably created.

When those same people live in the same area, and efforts are not made to

have all learn the same language, problems can evolve over a period of time.

Bilingual ballots, however, seem to encourage the opposite — it's not necessary to learn the same language.

Proposition O is a San Francisco measure in next month's election which calls for the federal repeal of bilingual ballots. Even if it passes however, it would have little practical effect, as it only requires the city to officially "urge" a repeal.

That's too bad. Bilingual ballots are not only a waste of money, they seem to promise people the wrong thing.

What do people expect when they move to the United States? To be able to continue speaking a foreign language without bothering to learn more about their adopted country?

Those in favor of bilingual ballots say many U.S. citizens who are not fluent in English are just as concerned about their community and country as others are.

That's contradictory. How can people be concerned about their community and their country when they cannot even read a newspaper or listen to the radio or a political speech? People who really care about the issues affecting this country must know English in order to understand for themselves.

Opponents of Proposition O say the

measure denies citizens a basic right.

But the proposition backs up the standard the Americans have established to become a citizen — which is needed to vote.

Among the requirements to become a citizen, a person must demonstrate a basic understanding of the English language, including the ability to read, write and speak.

It would seem to me that those who need the ballots the most are not even eligible to vote.

But some say voter pamphlets exceed college level reading levels. If that's true, then the majority of Americans do not know what they are voting for because the majority cannot read on a college level. And why the hell are people voting when they don't understand?

But it's not true because for the last seven years, there has been a ballot simplification committee that writes the ballot measures in "fifth-grade English."

A letter writer to Phoenix a few weeks ago said that many people want to learn English but cannot because of long waiting lines for English classes.

The letter writer overlooked one fact: although classes help, they are not necessary to learn spoken or written English. Hanging out in the streets or

picking up English books from a book store or library can be just as helpful.

Some claim opponents of bilingual ballots are racists, out to keep minorities from voting. That's absurd. They forget to mention that for many years, Italians, Germans, Spaniards, Russians, Japanese, and so on, all had to learn English. You might say they were also discriminated against for being forced to learn English.

Opponents of bilingual ballots aren't saying U.S. citizens who happen to have Chinese or Mexican heritage cannot vote. They are saying that the English language is a unifying force in this country. It helps people understand each other.

When people don't learn the language of where they live, it tends to make them withdraw and keep to themselves in their own little community. This keeps them out of the mainstream and makes it harder to move up economically and socially.

It's difficult enough for people who speak English to understand each other. When the fact that someone cannot even speak the language is added, even more misunderstandings occur.

To keep those misunderstandings to a minimum, Americans should think of emphasizing one language for this country.

Have to be a cyclist

By Valeri Mihanovich

It seems that more and more bicyclists and joggers are being run off the road these days by inconsiderate drivers.

A fellow bicyclist recently gave me advice on how to deal with motorists who ignore them if they try to shove you out of the bike lane, but beat them with your bicycle pump when you catch them at the stoplight.

Once while running I tried to kick a car that ran me onto a lawn—but my foot made contact with a lawn sprinkler instead of the car. Needless to say, the driver must have had a good vegetable laugh as I literally soaked in rage.

Before I became interested in bicycling, I too, while driving, hated the intrusion of cyclists in the traffic lane. It was a pain watching out for those who deviated from their sacred bike lane. Now as an avid bicyclist, I understand that it is a few callous motorists who have a bad reputation to the majority of considerate drivers.

It is easy to spot the rudest driver who slow down to wait for me to cross the street before speeding up to cut me off. These are the people who should be made to understand the inconvenience of getting in and out of toe-clips are forced to make frantic stops for a pushy motorist who requires a speed of 80 mph and half the bike lane to make a turn.

I think a bicyclist's favorite phrase especially that of a woman biker, is the nerve-jarring yells, hoots, honks, and whistles of an obnoxious and menacing driver. Is it a joy to watch someone jump from their bike seat and into the bushes with fright? I always reassure myself by concluding that the motorist must be fat and lazy, otherwise he would be a jogger or cyclist and abstain from that awful deviousness.

The news of the SF State student who died while cycling a couple of weeks ago when he was hit by a speeder really hit home. A friend of mine recalled the place where the student was hit because he crossed this dangerous place often on his bike. Many of those times were calls for him. Although it was not a complete fault of the driver, I believe that if the driver was going a little slower, the death may have been avoided. Maybe it is just an awareness that one should acquire when driving.

RIDE THE RED.

Watch for information on the next Killian's Red Party...

KILLIAN'S RED

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AUCTION

OCTOBER 17th, 18th

VIEWING:

Mon.-Tues. 10am-4pm

CARPET SQUARE-Basement Level

SILENT BIDDING

Tuesday, Oct. 18th 4pm

ALL BIDS FINAL

ITEMS:

China ware

T.V. MONITORS

RUGS

VACUUM CLEANERS

STUDENT UNION

Editing
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Opinion

Editorial

Save our 7-11

THE STUDENT UNION GOVERNING BOARD last week proposed a lease to Franciscan Shop which asked for 11 percent of the Lobby Shop's gross sales. Rich Nelson, chairman of the Franciscan Shop's board of directors, maintained that anything above 6 percent would put the Lobby Shop in the red. Eventually this would force SF State's only convenience store to close permanently.

The SUGB's proposal is unfair and unreasonable. The Lobby Shop, which many view as a mini 7-11, is the only place on campus where students can grab a quick snack, purchase a magazine or newspaper, or find necessary toiletries. To force the shop to close would deny students a quick and convenient service.

All other Student Union vendors, most notably Suga, pay the SUGB a minimum of 11 percent of their gross revenue, so the argument is that the Lobby Shop should donate the same. The vendors are food services, and all food services are required to pay this amount.

HOWEVER, THE LOBBY SHOP should not fall into the category of "food service," regardless of the governing board's stance. It does not prepare meals, nor does it provide tables and chairs for students to sit, relax and enjoy the comfort of snacking on granola bars and chocolate chip cookies. The Lobby Shop is a retail store, selling nickel-and-dime items that are packaged, canned or already produced.

The SUGB should reconsider its proposal and decide what constitutes a food service. The Lobby Shop is a valuable commodity on this campus and should not be forced to close.

The race is on

Recent weeks have revealed an arms buildup in several "sensitive areas" that brings the world a serious step closer to armed conflict.

The United States is on the verge of installing cruise and Pershing II missiles in NATO nations, with the weapons pointed at the Soviet Union. The first missiles will be installed in December. Naturally, the Kremlin has taken a "Cuban-missile-crisis" attitude towards the proposed missile sites and can be expected to react by furthering the arms race.

France is selling French-made Exocet missiles — the ones used by Argentina in the Falkland Islands war — to Iraq, which is likely to use these weapons against Iran. The Iranian government, embroiled in a four-year war with Iraq, has threatened to "stop" the flow of oil in the Persian Gulf if Iraq uses its newly acquired weapons.

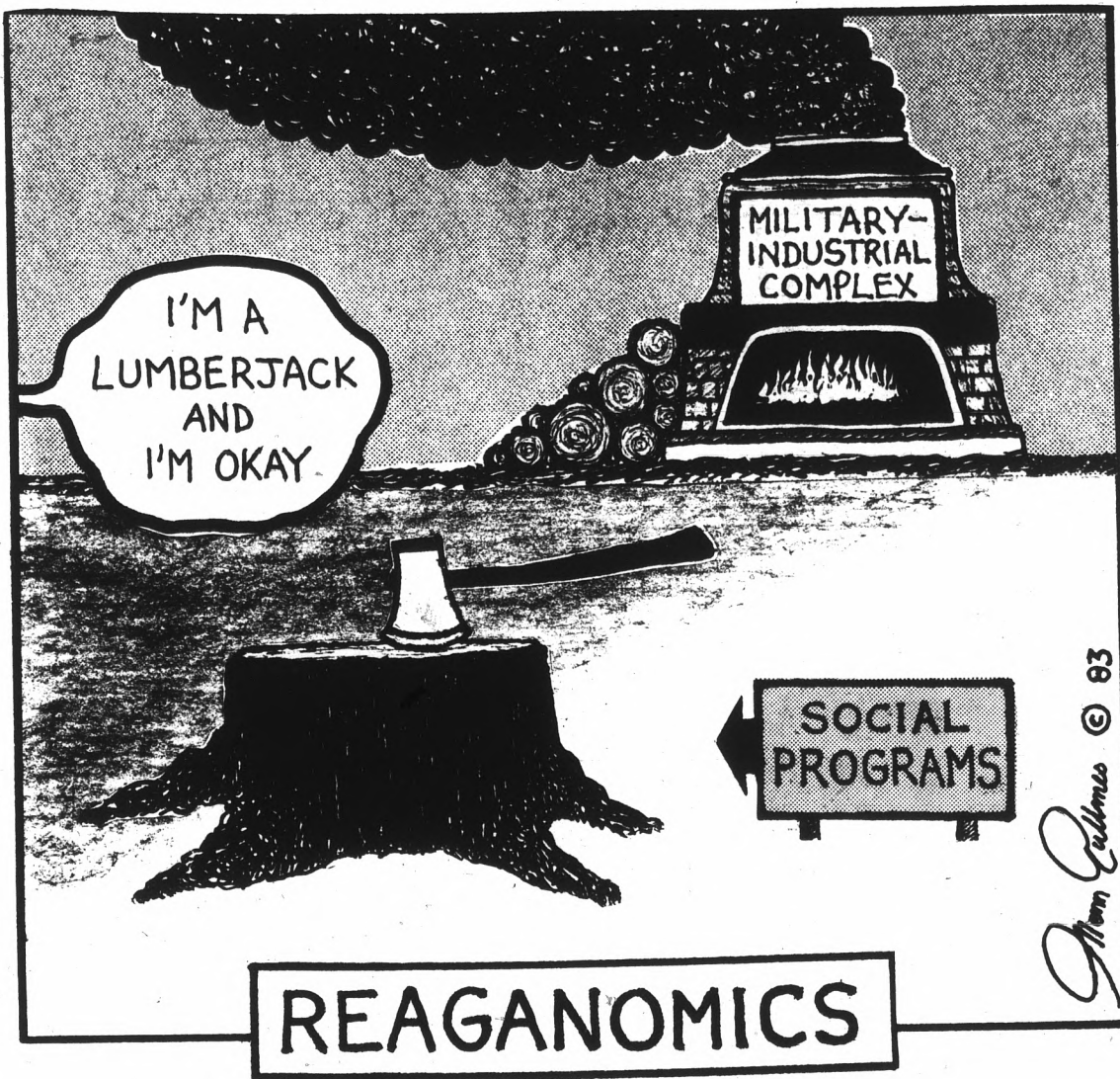
The Soviets recently lent Soviet-made SS-20 and SAM-5 missiles to Syria, an unfriendly neighbor of Israel. The SS-20 missiles, armed with conventional warheads, are the most accurate missiles available to an enemy of the Israeli people.

Few periods in recent history have revealed such an increase in the conventional and nuclear arms race — all without thought of the possible repercussions of these actions — as these recent weeks have.

Positioning weapons in sensitive areas such as the Middle East and near the Soviet Union's borders and then "expecting" these weapons not to be used is ridiculous. Any use of these weapons will undoubtedly invite a retaliation that could escalate into a serious confrontation.

Some sort of "Sensitive Areas" treaty must be drawn up. An agreement between all the weapon-producing nations must be reached that prohibits arms sales to belligerent Third World nations such as Syria and Iraq.

And, just as the Soviet Union pulled back its missiles from Cuba in 1962, the United States should cancel deployment of the more accurate and deadly weapons now proposed for Western Europe that will be dangerously too close to the Soviet border and a bleak future.



KAL 007: salvaging the debris

By Devra Noily and Daniel Galpern

On October 7, a New York Times lead article reported the results of investigations recently completed by U.S. intelligence specialists on the shooting down of Korean Air Lines flight 7, which had traversed sensitive Soviet airspace.

According to the Times, after reviewing "all available evidence," the experts have found "no indication that Soviet air defense personnel knew it was a commercial plane before the attack." And because the Soviet interceptor never flew parallel to the KAL 747, there was no opportunity for the Soviet pilot himself to recognize the distinctive 747 silhouette which the U.S. claimed had made impossible a Soviet misidentification of the aircraft.

Surprisingly, many important factors leading to conclusions which should have undermined those initially adopted by the Reagan Administration were available to the White House within days of the tragedy. On Sept. 6, for instance, it was revealed the Soviets did indeed issue warning shots at the jetliner. Therefore, the United States had prematurely claimed the Soviet attack was without warning.

And by Sept. 12, it turns out, U.S. intelligence experts had concluded that the Soviet SU-15 was below, and not parallel to, the South Korean plane and so did not note its distinctive shape. Yet Secretary of State George Schultz had already proclaimed that the Soviets could not have mistaken the identity of the plane, that there could be "no excuse" and that there existed "no explanation whatever for shooting down an unarmed commercial airliner." Similarly quick to condemn was President Reagan, who by Sept. 2 had already labeled the act a "crime against humanity," an act of "wanton violence," and evidence of Soviet "inhuman brutality."

Not surprisingly, the United States has kept a low profile as new facts regarding the incident have materialized, claiming, "We don't talk about intelligence or intelligence reporting." But recent information leaks have driven the administration to insist that these new findings do not alter the condemnability of the Soviets' decision to shoot the plane down before making a positive identification.

There is some merit to this view. If the Soviets had erred on the side of caution on Sept. 1, the lives of hundreds of innocent people would have been spared. Such a conservative approach to potentially explosive international incidents is precisely what must be demanded of all nations of whatever political persuasion. So it is right to condemn the wasting of the KAL airliner. But a thorough understanding of the incident is only possible if we also explore the implications for the Soviets—given the current global political climate—of adopting this more cautious, less paranoid policy.

If the aircraft had in fact been a U.S. reconnaissance plane, then in opting for the "cautious" policy, the Soviets would have risked allowing the United States to gain—with impunity—sensitive information about military operations at nearby Soviet installations. The Soviets are fully cognizant of the fact that military and political leaders—in keeping with the

prevailing tide of current political analysis—would have labeled such an event as a clear indication of Soviet impotence in protecting their territory and in repelling invasions of their airspace. In weighing this option, the Soviets may have feared "sending the world a signal of Soviet weakness."

This kind of analysis, which is manifest in the rhetoric on both sides, East and West, makes it impossible for a government to handle a delicate situation with caution and wisdom, while at the same time retaining the image of "strength" that it thinks the rest of the world will respect. It is especially hypocritical then for the United States to so forcefully condemn the Soviets for adopting this "paranoid" policy while at the same time employing that policy with a determination unmatched by other U.S. administrations of recent memory.

This administration is convinced that it is only by impressing our adversaries with U.S. military might and the willingness to use it that we can safeguard our security and bring peace to this world. And yet this is precisely the posture the Soviets assumed when faced with what we now know was an unidentified aircraft flying over strategic military installations within hours of Soviet identification of a U.S. RC-135 in the area. The policy which Reagan insists is the only way to peace is the selfsame policy which killed the 269 passengers of KAL flight 7. It is a policy which, if pursued by both superpowers as it is now, can lead to the destruction of human civilization by human beings in a nuclear holocaust.

While the facts of the KAL tragedy continue to emerge, world events have already been shaped by premature accusations whose substance has dissolved, but whose effects remain in the form of heightened international tensions and worsened East-West relations. Moreover, the United States' denunciation of the Soviets' handling of the incident must be viewed also as a denunciation of the administration's own view of how best to handle tense international situations.

Perhaps, however, as the KAL tragedy fades from our view and is replaced by new and critical happenings in a fragile and dangerous time, we can pull something out of these considerations whose relevance will extend beyond the event itself. We can examine the posture and behavior of both the United States and the Soviet Union, and both superpowers' condemnation of such behavior on the part of the other. Both are right to condemn it and wrong to engage in it. For it is the kind of behavior appropriate for spoiled children, but not for powerful nations which hold the delicate fate of human civilization in their hands.

Seldom has humanity known a time that cried out more urgently for wisdom, reason, and moral maturity than our own. Perhaps both we and the Soviets can recognize our own narrowness of purpose reflected in those whom we call our enemies. Only then can we pull ourselves back from the brink of global destruction, and look to the vision of a peaceful planet where life receives the respect and dignity we know it deserves.

Energy crisis solved

Solar Tacos to the rescue

By Alex Neill

It was lunchtime the other day and, looking for something quick and simple to eat, I spotted an item called a "Solar Taco." What the heck was a solar taco? Would it heat the room? Would it power a car around town if placed on the dashboard? Would it generate its own hot sauce? I had to have one.

It cost \$1.75 for a taco you could fit in your shirt pocket, but that's a small price for the latest in alternative energy technology. I rushed outside and put it on a table in the sun. While waiting for the taco to do its stuff, I read the label that came with it. Besides a list of ingredients, there was a couple of paragraphs that told everything you always wanted to know about solar tacos but were afraid to ask.

It began: "The attuned and balanced unit of body, mind and spirit works toward a fuller realization of itself. In regard to health, it is simply realized that our bodies are the food we eat transformed." Nothing new here, just an est-like way of saying you are what you eat.

It continued, "an attuned and balanced life-loving being is attracted to foods full of Life." Oh wow — peace, love, kama sutra oil and old Volkswagens.

Then, "THE LIVE food nourishes a more ALIVE and energetic state of well-being which is our natural heritage if we so choose."

The live food! AAAGGGHHH! I'll take my food dead, thank you. Dead, dead, dead — not even unconscious —

dead. The thought of eating "live" food is all but appetizing. Can you imagine eating live oysters? Live liver? Live rock cod? Waiter, make that order extra-dead, please.

It turns out "live" food meant food grown in the sun, in other words, vegetables. Still, "live" vegetables is not appealing — it conjures up images of crawling sprouts and slithering spinach. Waiter, make sure the vegetables are good and dead — too.

The spiel is signed "Nicholas and Peter," no last names given. There is nothing wrong with the personal touch, but somehow it seems Nicholas and Peter are using it as a marketing approach. Tapping the earth-conscious, one might say. Probably the only thing earthly about Nicholas and Peter is their love for things green, especially if it has a picture of a U.S. president on it.

After about 15 minutes the solar taco had done nothing and I was getting kind of hungry, so I ate it. It was about three quarters alfalfa sprouts. Eating alfalfa sprouts is like munching on lawn clippings. It's also cheap taco filler for Nicholas and Peter.

After finishing the solar taco, I didn't feel particularly like an attuned and balanced unit of body, mind and spirit working toward a fuller realization of myself. I felt like I needed a Coke to wash it down.

Nutritionally, I don't think I got anything extra out of the Solar Taco. But, I did get a column out of it. Thanks Nick and Pete.

Nuclear attack is imminent

By Tim Donohue

The greatest fear of a nuclear holocaust should come from Third World nations and terrorist groups and not from the Soviet Union.

The possibility of an attack between two unfriendly Third World nations is increasing as more and more nations acquire the Bomb. By the year 2,000, almost any nation that wants nuclear weapons will be able to obtain them—Third World nations are breaking the barriers of nuclear technology and restricted nuclear resources.

The United States and the NATO alliance, however, are poised for a Russian attack that is extremely unlikely. We must become more and more aware and prepare for a Third World or terrorist instigate nuclear holocaust—as it is far more likely that a politically unstable Third World country may use a nuclear weapon to obliterate an enemy nation or a crazed terrorist group may seize a nuclear warhead to further its cause than it is that the Soviets will launch a nuclear attack.

According to the New York Times, these nations will have the technology to build the Bomb by 1987: Israel, South Africa, Egypt, Pakistan and East Germany as well as 22 other Third World nations.

The New York Times also predicted in 1977 that Iran would have nuclear weapons by 1987. But the change in Iran's leadership halted the possibility of Iran constructing the Bomb in the near future. Few nations would be foolish enough to give Khomeini the necessary materials and technology.

But what if Khomeini had seized power after the Shah obtained nuclear warheads? Could the Ayatollah justify nuking the U.S. fleet in the Persian Gulf, or bombing Baghdad or Tel Aviv? After all, it is Khomeini's duty to rid the world of Satan. Godless Iraq and Satan America would be blown away and the world would be safe for Islam. Khomeini's dream?

If the Middle East is a hot spot today, just wait until some of the Arab nations and Israel get the Bomb. With the overflow of political instability in that region, it is only a matter of time before a leader can justify in his mind the use of a nuclear weapon—"Israel must die!" or "Israel must strike first to protect herself."

What if Idi Amin, ex-dictator of Uganda, had the bomb? He killed and tortured thousands of his own countrymen. Would he have blinked an eye if he ordered the nuking of neighboring and troublesome Tanzania? And if Khadafy of Libya had the bomb? Would the U.S. Navy in the Mediterranean and neighboring Chad be in serious jeopardy?

With worldwide nuclear proliferation on the rise—coupled with a handful of insane Third World dictators—a nuclear disaster may be fast approaching. While Third World nations will never have the nuclear clout to subdue the United States, their aggression can kill millions and possibly draw the United States and the Soviet Union into a nuclear war that neither side can win.

A joint policy or treaty between the United States, the NATO alliance, the USSR, mainland China and the United Nations must be drawn up to handle a nuclear disaster between Third World nations and to prevent the superpowers from being drawn into a nuclear conflict against each other.

If a nuclear attack between Third World nations does occur, action must be swift and extremely forceful in order to prevent further use of nuclear weapons. The best answer would be a joint police action with Soviet, Chinese, NATO, the United Nations and U.S. troops sent in to immobilize the offending Third World government. The "peacekeeping" forces would then establish a temporary "neutral" administrative body to take care of the people's needs in both Third World countries.

A published policy that calls for swift and forceful Soviet, Chinese, NATO, United Nations and American retribution should discourage most ambitious Third World leaders. A cooperative treaty on defense of a Third World nuclear attack would also be a vital step towards improving relations (now at an uncomfortably low level) and strengthening ties between the superpowers.

As an example of how the "Cooperative Treaty on Defense of a Third World Nuclear Attack" would work: If Khomeini had the bomb, and then dropped it on Baghdad or Jerusalem, the Treaty Alliance would have no choice but to capture Iran's central government in a swift move. No nation can make nuclear aggression profitable. Nuclear warfare, because of the obvious grave consequences, must never become a viable tool for settling disputes or attaining imperialistic goals. The nuclear aggressor must be punished severely. The leadership of the aggressing nation, the ones responsible for the nuclear massacre, must be "permanently removed" from power.

If plans are not made to handle this kind of situation: then an unexpected Third World nuclear conflict could become World War III. A treaty alliance between the superpowers is essential for world peace and the avoidance of Third World nuclear conflicts.

It is also important that the U.S. government does not ignore the problems of Third World hotspots. The United States and the United Nations must attempt to mediate all international disputes before they escalate into full-scale war.

Maintaining the peace is more critical now than in any previous period because of the horrendous consequences of sophisticated conventional and nuclear warfare.

We must be prepared for the dangerous events yet to come.

Predictions

● The average life expectancy of a new-born baby is not the 75 years that medical specialists estimate — most babies born today in the United States will live to be over 100. Some children will live perhaps 150 years as future medical technology will make it extremely difficult to die.

● Bionics will become a reality between the next 25 and 50 years — lost limbs will be restored, blindness will be completely cured and those who suffer from heart disease will be saved by bionic hearts. Of course, this future will be reserved for those who can afford it.

● The death penalty will be totally outlawed within the next 25 years. The recent rise in public sentiment for reinstating the death penalty is only a temporary reaction to the frightening crime wave hitting this nation. Society will eventually rule that the death penalty is cruel and inhumane punishment and is not suitable for the social advancement favoring this nation in the year 2000.

● Guns will be outlawed by the year 2025. Other less deadly weapons will replace the weapons killing 10,000 Americans each year.

● The United States will close its borders within the next 10 years (with a few exceptions) to immigrants — this in reaction to the population growth within this nation and the severe population crisis to strike many overpopulated Third World nations in the near future.

● Solar energy and other renewable energy sources will end the energy crisis between the years 2025 and 2050. We just have to hang on until then.

Will anything remain the same? Yes, 200 years from now, people will still be watching reruns of "Star Trek."

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The Phoenix encourages readers to write. Letters may be dropped off in HLL 207 or mailed to "Letters to the Editor," Phoenix, 1600 Holloway Ave., San Francisco, CA 94132. Signed letters will be printed on the basis of available space.

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U.S. support kindles war

By Roberto Padilla II

U.S. involvement in Nicaragua represents the most extensive American covert operation since Vietnam which has produced concern that the United States may be headed towards a repeat performance of our Southeast Asia role.

"Quite clearly Ronald Reagan is a man who thinks unrest in the Third World is caused by Soviet activity, and the only way to stop it is with the use of guns," said Marshal Windmiller, professor of International Relations at SF State.

The CIA supports rebel groups who are fighting a two-front war against the Sandinistas: the 8,000 troops of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) operating out of Honduras, and the 1,500-man Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) in Costa Rica.

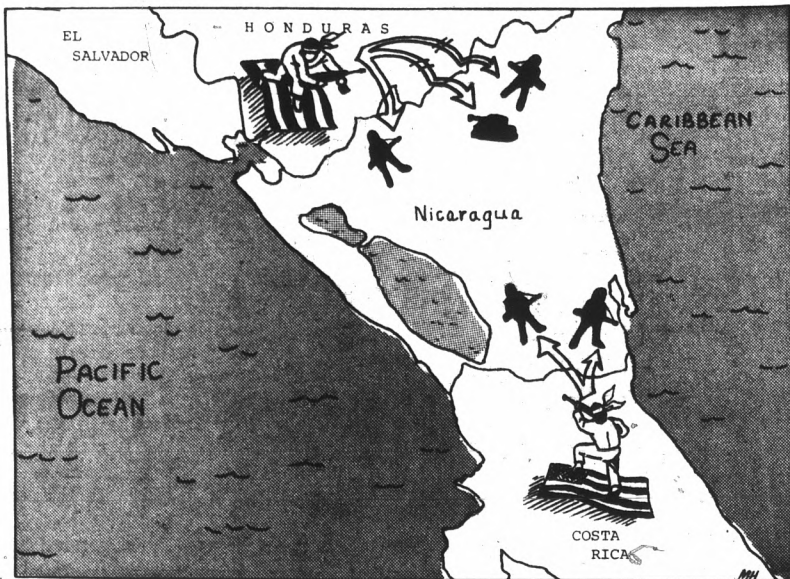
In 1982 the rebels received \$19 million in military aid. This year the proposed package is \$80 million and is designed to halt the shipment of Soviet arms to Central America. The Reagan administration sees covert operations against Nicaragua as an essential step towards achieving this end.

"I don't think they (the Reagan administration) can overthrow the Sandinistas by covert force alone," said Windmiller, who felt the CIA is attempting to provoke a regional war.

A war against Nicaragua will not be an easy affair because the Nicaraguan army of 60,000 is the largest in the region. Despite this, the Sandinistas plan to increase it to 200,000. Airfields in the tiny country of 2.7 million have been revamped to accommodate MIG-23 fighters. This, coupled with the arrival of 25 T-54 and T-55 Soviet-built tanks gives the Nicaraguan army a definite fighting edge in Central America.

Despite the buildup, Contra (rebel) forays into Nicaragua this year have claimed the lives of 600 Sandinista soldiers, 22 civilians and caused an estimated \$50 million in damage.

"Nicaragua will not be successful operation unless they (the rebels) have the support of the indigenous population," said Lt. Col. Thomas Mitchell, Commander of the Airforce Reserve Of-



American-supported rebels operate in Nicaragua.

ficer Training Corp (ROTC) program

Mitchell, who bitterly opposed communism in the Western Hemisphere, said, "The Domino Theory, with regards to this country, is a bit trite and overused."

Reagan's policy of containment has attracted more concern in Central America than the spread of communism. The Contadora group, comprised of the presidents of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama, has repeatedly called for dialogue to end the conflicts and halt militarization in the region. The Nicaraguan junta coordinator, Daniel Saavedra, supports Contadora and negotiations through multilateral talks.

To keep pace with Nicaragua's expanding armed forces, the Reagan administration has increased arms shipments to Costa Rica and Honduras. Military assistance to Honduras more than tripled between 1981-82, rising from \$8.9 million to \$31.3 million, much of the increase coming from \$21 million worth of improvements on four Honduran airfields to make them accessible to U.S. military aircraft. In Costa Rica

the figure of U.S. aid increased from zero to \$2.1 million.

"Reagan's building Honduras into a base for military operations in Central America," said Windmiller, adding the covert war was designed to provoke a military response from Nicaragua that would allow the U.S. to intervene under the Rio Treaty.

The treaty, signed in 1948, was designed "to prevent and repel threats and acts of aggression against any of the countries of America."

Mitchell maintains Reagan would not involve the United States in a war in Central America because of the lessons learned from Vietnam.

"The main U.S. policy should be to reinforce and establish democratic principles," said Mitchell. Latin American countries do not represent those ideals, he said.

Since Oct. 7, 1981 the U.S. has conducted six military maneuvers in Central America. The latest, dubbed "Big Pine II," involves 4,000 U.S. combat troops.

"Reagan thinks Managua is Hanoi," said Windmiller, calling Reagan's policy "19th century imperialism."

Wheelchair user beats difficulties

By Deidre Harrison

Cindy Kolb's wheelchair is almost bigger than she is. But the mechanized metal chair never dominates her. Her face is the focal point of her personality, encompassing the movement and expression her body is no longer able to achieve. Her green eyes gesture; her smile skips.

Kolb has a neurological condition which causes muscle deterioration. At birth, doctors predicted she would not live past age 5. At 9, she stepped into the wheelchair that would transport her for the rest of her life.

Kolb has been the director of the SF State Disabled Student Services office since 1981. Long brown hair frames her unlined face. She looks younger than her 33 years.

"For me, there will always be times when having a disability is more difficult to manage than other times. It's a life experience that I don't think is any different in its impact than divorce or death."

DSS has a staff of six and an annual budget of approximately \$200,000. Last semester, 303 disabled students used its services.

"Our office works with students to develop skills to manage school and to manage their disability. We work with students, we don't try to just give services. We involve the students in the process of coordinating resources. We are allies for the students, advocates. We are educators for the university and the community," said Kolb.

As director, Kolb's responsibilities range from understanding the concerns of the individual student to developing programs that benefit all disabled students. The immensity of this task is not immediately apparent. Each student she works with has a different disability, ranging from impaired eyesight to learning difficulties.

Another facet of her responsibilities is understanding current trends in the laws and regulations affecting the disabled.

"She has to know so much," said Jim Phelps, 38-year-old student and wheelchair user. "She has to know what is happening with the students and in the offices of the bureaucrats."

Kolb said the most important issue facing disabled students is accessibility. Both the physical accessibility of buildings and the academic accessibility of

programs need improvement.

Kolb said she feels there is a great deal of physical accessibility here, especially compared to other campuses. "But there are still areas we're working on."

"Program accessibility needs more work, not only from the perspective of the school, but from the perspective of the students." Kolb said the Science Department, for example, encourages disabled students to become involved in science. There is a portable lab station, wheelchair accessible, but it has hardly been used.

"Disabled students have either had little science or students have been tracked out of science. What we really need is a program that encourages disabled students to explore a broader selection of majors and careers," she said.

Kolb spent much of her early life fighting for the right to make choices. As early as elementary school, she was discouraged from considering further education. "The principal of the school system wasn't positive about me going on to school. He thought I would stop after eighth grade."

Kolb was the only child in a wheelchair at the elementary school in her hometown, Saugerties, in upstate New York. Most wheelchair users were encouraged to stay at home and learn from a tutor.

"I realized if I was going to survive, that school was going to be the way. If I'd have stayed at home I wouldn't have learned as much as I did," she said.

She completed public high school, but found that most universities rejected her on the basis of her handicap. She was eventually admitted to one of the only universities in the country that considered enrolling disabled students, Southern Illinois University.

Because the opportunities for disabled people were few in the early '70s, Kolb moved across the country to pursue her ambitions. Kolb stayed at Southern Illinois University to receive her bachelor's degree in psychology and her masters degree in rehabilitation counseling, but moved to Kent State, Ohio for her doctorate. Her first job was at Wayne State University in Michigan, and then in 1981, she came to California to direct the SF State Disabled Students Services office.

Job opportunities were also limited. She had been told early in her college



Cindy Kolb.

years that there were only two possible careers for her: speech therapist or remedial reading teacher.

"Those were two careers I could pursue at home. The thinking was I would stay at home for the rest of my life," said Kolb.

In 1981, an agreement had just been reached at the state level that transferred financial responsibility for many of the disabled student programs back to the universities. The program most endangered was the reader program, in which students were paid to read school material to visually impaired students. The state had been paying the costs of this program, and now the university, already strapped by Proposition 13 cutbacks, was to assume the costs.

"We have the largest number of visually impaired students in the CSU system here on our campus. Needless to say, they were a little concerned about what would happen to reader services."

Kolb helped develop a program that allowed students to volunteer as readers and receive school credits. Visually impaired students, as well as other handicapped students, grew to know and trust Kolb.

"A lot of things have improved since she has been here," said Phelps, also accessibility consultant for DSS. "Budget problems have had adverse effects on the delivery of services, but she's handled it admirably."

One of Kolb's recent accomplishments is a series of workshops, held on campus, called "Awareness and Action — '83."

DSS offers the workshops every two weeks. They cover topics such as independent living, disabled women and minorities and the deaf community.

"I'm not very big, I'm soft-spoken," Kolb said. "People tend to come up to me and pat me on the head. I had to learn about personal power."

Four-unit courses approved by AS

Students may soon have to squeeze more four-unit courses into their class schedules. But the Academic Senate and others will ensure they don't face too many problems, according to Richard Giardina, associate provost for Academic Programs.

The Academic Senate Tuesday lifted a moratorium which prevented the conversion of three-unit courses to four-unit courses. If President Chia Wei Woo signs the measure, students may soon at-

tend two-hour courses that meet twice a week and four-hour courses that meet once a week.

But the Academic Senate, provost's office and other groups required to approve such conversions under the measure will first consider the impact on classroom space, curricula and faculty and students, according to Giardina.

"Departments will have to show what impact conversions will have on student's schedules," he said. If the

change causes too much problem, it will not be approved.

Department demand for four-unit courses is not particularly heavy, according to Giardina.

He said the proposal to lift the moratorium is in response to occasional requests for four-unit courses over the last few years.

"It was felt it was about time for the senate to develop some policy guidelines," he said.

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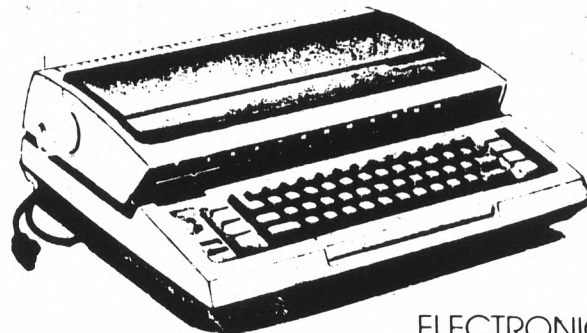
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Double Ten' celebration honors China's republic

By Alex Neill

The boom of bass drums echoed off the storefronts, cymbals clashed, bells rang and hundreds of firecrackers exploded in rapid-fire bursts. A crowd of more than 6,000 people, already tight-packed in the narrow Chinatown streets, squeezed together even tighter to make room for the dragons dancing in the streets.

The "Double Ten" parade, held Monday night in celebration of the 72nd anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China, was the occasion.

On the tenth day of the tenth month of 1911, revolutionary forces overthrew the Manchu empire in China, ending the nearly 3,000-year-long rule of the Ch'ing imperial dynasty and established the first republic in Asia. Sun Yat-sen, leader of the revolutionary forces was elected the first president of the Republic of China.

"Sun Yat-sen is to the Republic of China as George Washington is to America," said Sun Moon, the elderly grandson of Sun Yat-sen. Sun Moon traveled from Taiwan to participate in the celebration.

Since 1949 when the Chinese Communists drove Chiang Kai-shek and his armies, along with two million refugees, out of mainland China, Taiwan has been the seat of the Republic of China, also known as Nationalist China.

The "Double Ten" parade was as much a denouncement of Communism as it was a celebration of the founding of the Republic of China.

Among the many organizations that marched in the parade were the Anti-Communist League and the Chinatown chapter of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

At one point, the parade halted in front of the reviewing stand on Grant

Avenue, between Washington and Jackson streets, as the crowd sang the anthem of the Republic of China.

When the crowd finished singing, it broke into a cheer and started chanting "No communism. No communism. No communism," while waving flags of the Republic of China.

"We are here because we love free China," said Hugh H. O'Young, San Francisco director of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs for the Republic of China in Taiwan.

"A lot of Americans want to use (the Communist Chinese) to block the Russians, but they would never do that for Americans," he said.

When the parade was over — the fireworks finished and the costumes put away — a group of Chinese singers and musicians sang and played traditional Chinese music for the crowd. The tourists left.



Two dragon-dancers prepare for the "Double Ten" parade.

McCarthy to speak

By Bruce Siegel

Lt. Gov. Leo McCarthy, former California State assemblyman and San Francisco supervisor, will speak Friday with SF State President Chia Wei Woo, the Associated Students and representatives from the campus newspapers here.

According to Lou Morton, McCarthy's press secretary, as a trustee of the California State University system, McCarthy is active in educational issues. McCarthy's visit was described by Morton as a "courtesy call," to "find out about the concerns of students and faculty."

Derek Gilliam, Associated Students president, said, "I don't have any idea why he (McCarthy) is coming here." But Gilliam said he plans to question McCarthy on a proposed 6 percent oil severance tax which, according to Gilliam, could generate up to \$450 million from California's oil industry. Gilliam said if the tax is imposed and if the funds generated from the tax are channeled to the CSU and University of California systems, it would make up for Gov. George Deukmejian's \$395.8 million cut in state and community college budgets.

McCarthy, born in Auckland, New Zealand, graduated from the University of San Francisco and earned his law degree from San Francisco Law School. He served with the Strategic Air Command during the Korean War.

Planes ban

Businessmen such as traveling salesmen and journalists find briefcase-sized, battery-operated computers invaluable in their fast paced, information-era professions. But a half dozen airlines now ban the use of these pint-sized computers while in flight.

PSA, Eastern, Continental, United, Western and American airlines prohibit the use of the four-pound computers for fear they will interfere with air communication frequencies.

Indecent exposure at a glance

By Roberto Padilla II

Flashers, displays of genitalia, have found happy hunting between the bookshelves and carrels of the SF State library. "I think one reason people tend to do this in a quiet place like the library is the action...it is the last place you'd expect," said Peter Haikalis, assistant director of the library.

There have been eight reported cases of indecent exposure on campus in the last two years—five of those have occurred in the library.

"This is a very common problem in other university campuses," said Sgt. Jim Wible of the Department of Public Safety, who added that a majority of the incidents in the library involved masturbation.

"Normally it is for the person to derive some sort of sexual gratification," said Wible.

"Usually it is a very infantile or immature person who does this. They need to be reminded of their masculinity," said Dr. Frank Van Orden, psychiatrist at the Student Health Center, who said women were not pressured by society to reveal their sexuality as much as men.

According to Van Orden, when women flash they will usually expose the

entire body, while men tend to emphasize the genitals.

Van Orden, who attended Rice University in Texas, recalled the exploits of a flasher there called "Jack the Zipper," who would stalk the library in search of his favorite prey, young women who studied alone.

"Most of the time the flashers are fairly harmless," said Van Orden, who

could not recall if "Jack" was ever caught.

Although indecent exposure is a witnessed crime, DPS has only made three arrests in eight cases. One was an SF State student.

"My experience is that they expose themselves and run, which cuts down on the arrest rate," said Wible.

According to Haikalis, the library staff encourages students not to ap-

prehend the flashers, citing personal safety as the main reason.

DPS and the library have worked on a system to deal with indecent exposure when it occurs. First, the victim gives DPS a description of the assailant over the phone.

"We want the first hand information, because it is more accurate," said Wible. Then DPS officers rushed to the library where they monitor the entrance.

According to Haikalis, it is easy for the assailant to exit the library by getting lost in the crowd, where as many as 700 to 800 people may pass through the doors during a peak two-hour period.

According to Wible, persons convicted of indecent exposure are usually put on probation, because "it is generally non-violent and is more or less a moral crime against humanity."

Areas still need wheelchair modification

By Orlando Velez

When Sun Cham goes to the cafeteria in the basement of the Student Union, the employees behind the counter don't always notice her. It's not that they are trying to ignore her, it's just that they can't see her.

Cham is in a wheelchair, and the designers of the cafeteria counters didn't have her in mind when they built them. So when someone behind the counter yells out, "Next!", Cham waves her hands over her head to attract the person's attention.

Most of the facilities on campus have been modified for disabled persons to

use them, Cham said. But there are a few places that could use some changes. The counters in the Student Union cafeteria would be a good place to start, said Cham.

Other than that one complaint, Cham, a junior and an interior design major, said, "I feel completely independent on this campus."

On Aug. 12, 1968, Congress passed the Architectural Barriers Act which directs the federal government to make certain federally owned, leased or funded buildings and facilities accessible to physically disabled persons. A federally funded facility, such as SF State, covered by the act at least must

meet the federal minimum standards for access.

For example, at least one main entrance in each facility must be level with the street or have a ramp. The doorways in restrooms must be wide enough to permit a wheelchair to enter. Elevators must also be accessible to wheelchairs.

Five years later, Congress passed the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Under section 502 of the act, Congress created the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board to enforce the 1968 law.

SF State complies technically with the act of 1968, but as a practical matter some facilities are still inaccessible to

disabled persons, said Dean Parnell, the university's building coordinator.

Parnell cited the Creative Arts building as an example. It has an elevator so it meets the federal regulations. However, it is a freight elevator with doors that close vertically. This kind of elevator is dangerous for unaccompanied wheelchair users to operate, Parnell said, because the doors can close on top of them if they don't get out in time.

There are three restrooms on campus that are completely accessible to wheelchair users, Parnell said. The Student Health Center, the basement of the library and the gym each have one.

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Want a real alternative to Reagan? Students with Gary Hart meeting Monday October 17 in B118 in the Student Union.

Extension courses you can still ADD: Crime on Film: Thugs, Dicks and Cons, October 21 & 22, one unit. For information, call, 469-1205.

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BOAT DANCE...October 22. Sailing on the "Blue & Gold" from Pier 39. Info and tickets available at Student Union Information Desk. Tickets—\$10.00 per person. Dance sponsored by Phi Sigma Sigma.

Live and study in London and earn SFSU residence credit. Spring "LONDON SEMESTER" meeting Thursday, October 13, 4 pm, HLL 101. Info: 469-1372.

A.S. Accountability Forum to be held on Monday October 17, 1983, Noon to 1:00 pm, Rm. B116, Student Union Basement.

Extension courses you can still ADD: Crime on Film: Thugs, Dicks and Cons, October 21 & 22, one unit. For information call 469-1205.

Information meeting—Multiple Subjects Teaching Credential (Elementary), Wednesday October 19, Education 134, 12:00-1:00.

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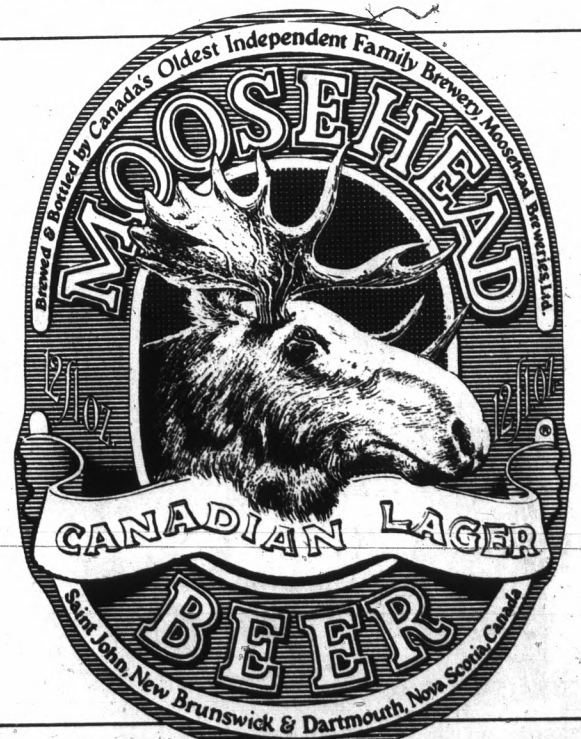
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Model boats rule at Spreckles Lake

By Teresa Coon

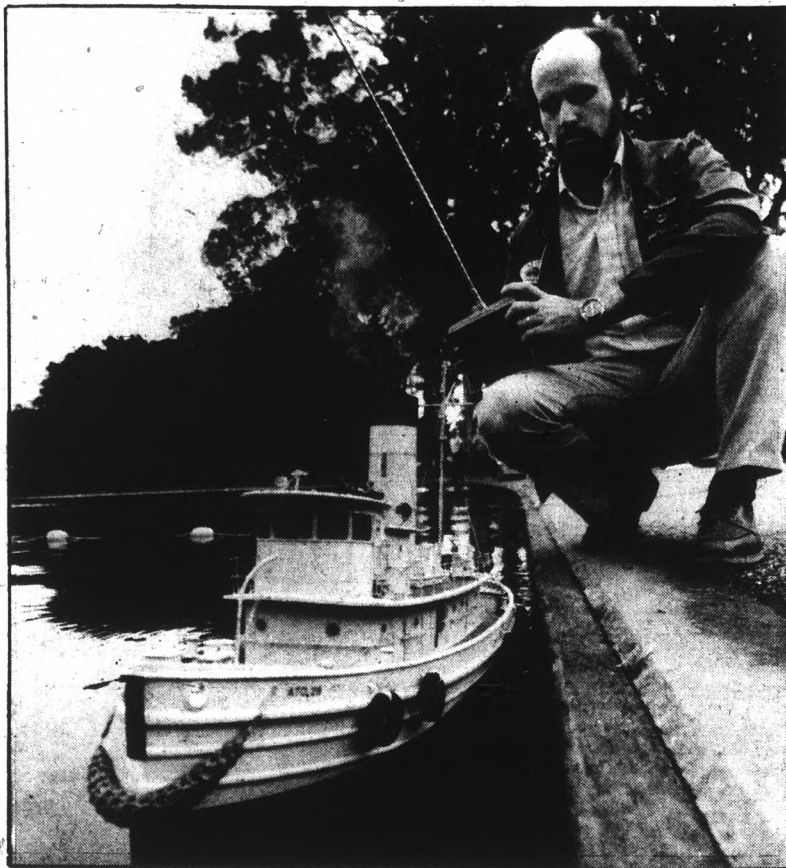
The image of birds flying overhead reflects off the dark black glass-smooth surface of Spreckles Lake. At one end of the lake, members of the San Francisco Model Yacht Club are preparing their steam powered and gas boats for a remote-controlled spin around buoyed markers bobbing on the water, continuing a tradition begun 85 years ago.

The group is a mixture of different ages and social backgrounds. One member is a president of Wells Fargo, another a former city planner, one a fireman and another an electronics worker. The oldest member is 92. A model sailboat he built as a boy to sail on Spreckles Lake is still docked in the clubhouse at the southwest corner of the lake, along with other sailboats dating from 1898 when the club was formed.

The lake was built in 1903 with money donated from the Spreckels Sugar family, and the clubhouse was constructed in 1937 as a Works Progress Administration project. The club's constitution includes the goals of encouraging model yachting, providing healthy outdoor recreation and promoting sociability and a high standard of sportmanship.

"Our social dynamics are fascinating," said Patrick Kelley, one of several men dressed in a skipper-blue club jacket and a dark blue sailors cap. "People, it would seem, would have difficulty relating in other social settings but do very well here."

Kelley, who has been a member of the club since 1970 and is an active member in the Grey Panthers, said the club is important because, "It provides physical



At the edge of the lake, Bob Kurtz readies to set sail.

activity as well as the social nutrition many of these people need. They don't sit in a hotel room and shut themselves

off from people," he said.

Many members have built their own boats, either from scratch—"setting a

picture of a boat in front of you and just doing it," as one member describes—or from model kits. Although competition is not most important to these people, their excitement is conveyed as they maneuver the intricate, scale-model boats on the obstacle course on the water.

The boats range in size from an eight-inch tugboat to a 17-foot destroyer that the operator sits in to control. Power comes from steam or gas engines. Steam is the most popular. Radio signals control the boats from the shoreline.

Sunday mornings are devoted to the radio-controlled boats, but when the wind comes up in the afternoon, members bring out the free-sailing boats used since the club began.

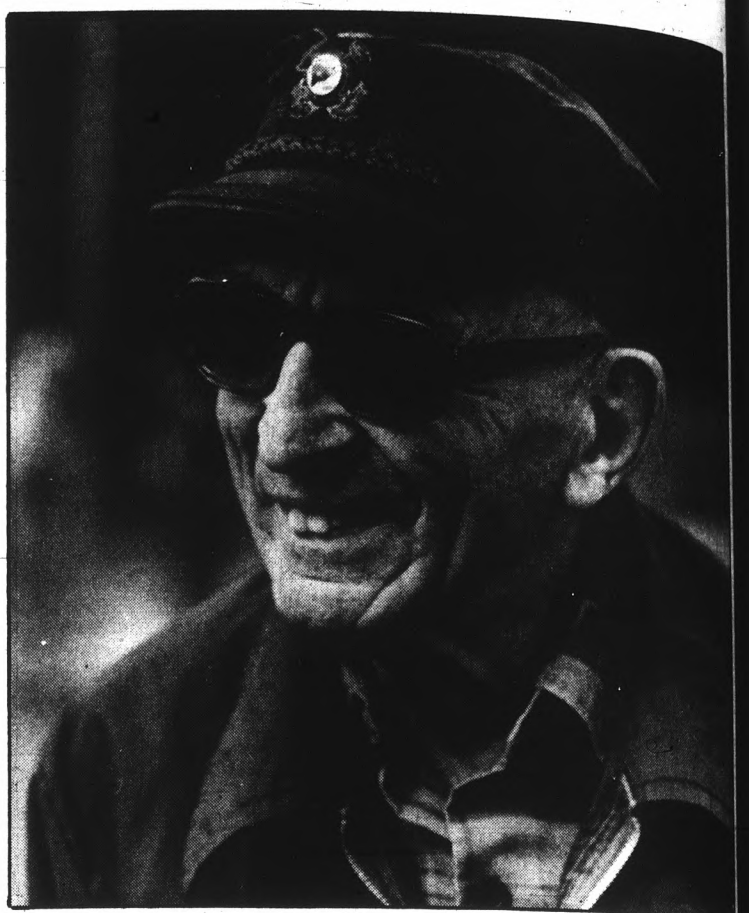
The elegant tall-masted boats are set on course from the north end of the lake and glide smoothly and freely to the south end, where members use long bamboo poles to pull them out, imitating the actions shown in pictures of the original club members.

Bill Hines, born in Golden Gate Park after the 1906 earthquake, has been coming to the lake since he was a child. Kelley calls him "The dean of fine steam boilers," but Hines likes to call himself "The original flower child."

"I used to come out with my wife, but she got bored sitting on a bench waiting for me. She prefers real sailing. But she understands the problems and need to get out from the house. If it weren't for Sunday, we wouldn't know if it was Wednesday or Market Street," he said.

Barry Burch, born and raised in England, brought his model sailing hobby with him when he emigrated in 1924 to attend Stanford University. Burch said that his boat, the most utilitarian among the complicated steam ships and destroyers, "has just come back from the Falkland Islands."

Burch has been known to wade out up to his neck to retrieve a sinking boat.



Barry Burch brought his boat hobby with him from England.

"They think I'm a dog, but I'm not," he confided.

Kelley's boat had just suffered a "grievous accident. It fell off the workbench," he said. Even though he was not sailing that day, he came out to be part of the activity, which includes a social code steeped in tradition.

"When people buy boats, it's done at the other end of the lake, out of sight. And it is quite inappropriate to ask how much you pay for a boat. Whoever does that is very gauche," he said.

However, Kelley said it needn't be an expensive hobby. "For less than \$100 you can buy the steam boiler, and a little engine will cost about \$35. Whatever you want you can put into the hull."

Model kits can be less expensive than the hand-built boats, one of which Kelley put together for around \$160.

The club is open to everyone. It meets officially every Sunday for sailing and every Thursday night for a club meeting, but some members come out every day of the week.

Fledgling paper— is it going to last?

By Gordon Sullivan

It is the colorful newspaper, the newspaper that reaches readers via satellite and the newspaper with the weather map.

It is USA Today and as of Sept. 15, it is one year old. But whether the toddler is healthy is hard to say.

Spokesmen in the Arlington, Va., offices, where the "nation's newspaper" is set up and beamed to 21 print sites across the country, say readership is 1.1 million.

The five-day-a-week newspaper is now available in 60 percent of the country, with 70,000 television-shaped vending stands greeting customers on street corners from Boston to San Francisco.

Plans are to expand from 40 to 48 pages, and perhaps even go international with European and Pacific editions.

At the same time, the amount of money the Gannett Corp., owner of the newspaper, has sunk into the operation remains undisclosed.

Readers who praise USA Today call it colorful. They call it easy to follow. They say it gives them what they want.

With a different twist on the same pitch, others fault USA Today for abdicating editorial responsibility.

"The paper presents the primacy of packagers and market analysts in a realm where the news judgment of reporters and editors have traditionally prevailed," complained one critic.

Those who buy USA Today regularly are young, according to company spokesmen. They are mobile—16.8 percent took more than six business trips last year. And they are well off: 20.3 percent enjoy household incomes of more than \$50,000.



By Toru Kawana

An SF State student kicks back as he reads USA Today.

In addition, they include 45 or so customers who buy USA Today in the campus Lobby Shop.

Readers agree USA Today is unique; its writers also say it is out of the ordinary.

San Francisco Bureau Chief Laurie Lynch, who has worked for the Sacramento Bee and papers in Michigan, said, "Before, I was writing for a local audience. Now I'm writing for a national audience. I have to pick and choose stories."

USA Today is intended to supplement, rather than replace, local papers. And that is what it is doing, according to Phil Geyer, a San Francisco Newspaper

Agency employee who says the new kid in town has had "the effect of an ant on an elephant" on San Francisco Chronicle and Examiner circulation.

But Examiner City Editor Steve Cook says the newspaper has had at least one effect on the local product.

"We've been using a good deal more color," said Cook. "And some newspapers have flat-out stolen the weather map."

By Gordon Sullivan

On a table in front of the Student Union sit copies of the Bay Area Reporter, a stack of forms, a gray cash box and a scattering of purple buttons with white lettering which ask, "Are you?"

A sign in front reads "Gay and Lesbian Alliance."

"The main reason we have it out is for visibility, and to let people know we're here," said alliance office manager Jeff Baumgartner.

But Baumgartner and others manning the table are also registering voters—about 20 so far this semester.

"It's very important for gay people to vote," Baumgartner said. "Gay people have to exercise political power if we want to change things for our benefit."

Not only at SF State have gays begun to think of themselves as a political force.

Recently, the National Gay Task Force and a group of other gay organizations launched "'84 and Counting," a drive to register one million gay voters before the 1984 election.

"We're trying to show the strength of the gay voting block in America," said task force member Lance Ringel, who

works in the organization's New York office.

Gays must demonstrate political strength, Ringel said, to get action on four major issues.

Of primary concern is civil rights. Only in Wisconsin and certain cities with local ordinances are gays protected from discrimination. Elsewhere they can lose jobs and apartments simply for being gay, according to Ringel.

"A lot of people think that can't happen," he said. "Yes it can and does."

In addition, Ringel said gays are concerned about government efforts to find a cure for AIDS, the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. The task force would like the \$40 million annual allocation for AIDS research raised to \$100 million.

A third issue of concern to gays, said Ringel, is anti-gay violence.

To reduce such violence, he said, the government must become involved in education. "The public must be taught there is a problem," he said. "Because it is not generally publicized in the straight press."

Finally, Ringel said, gays want to change current immigration laws.

"You can be barred from entering the country if you are openly gay or lesbian," he said. "That is something we are certainly trying to change."

If one million gay voters can be registered for the 1984 election, gay voters could achieve leverage within the major political parties, Ringel said.

Of the two parties, he said, the Democratic party has been most responsive on gay issues.

At the 1976 Democratic Convention, for example, there were four gay delegates. At the 1980 convention, there were 77.

A plank in the Democratic platform works against discrimination of gays also.

But gays are pursuing political interests in the Republican Party as well, said Ringel.

Duke Armstrong, a San Francisco attorney and former president of Concerned Republicans for Individual Rights, is a gay voter who says he is "deeply committed to the Republican Party under President Reagan."

One thing Armstrong wants is an advisory group to acquaint Republican candidates with gay issues.

"A lot of hostility comes from just not understanding the issues," he said. "Alliance member Baumgartner might agree with this assessment as he sits at the Gay and Lesbian Alliance table."

"Most straights walk by and ignore or give us funny looks," he said.

"What we're trying to say is 'We're normal. We're not all drag queens and leather, man.'"

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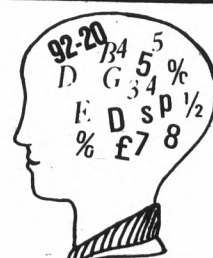
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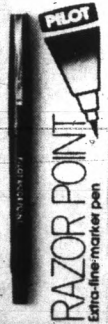


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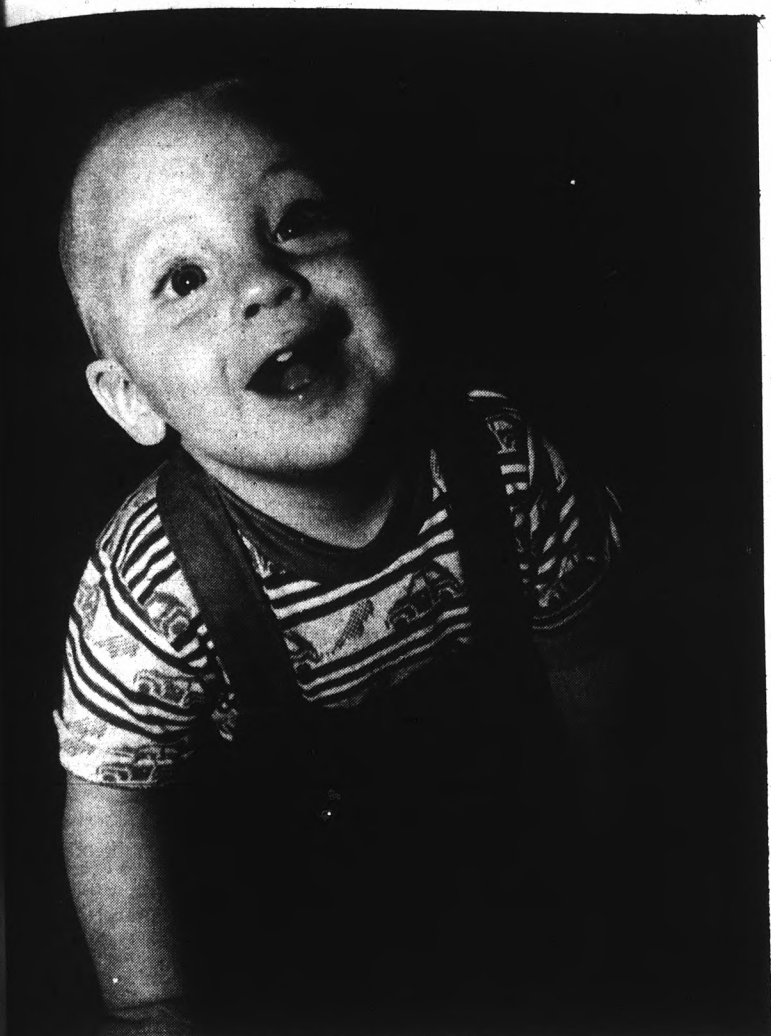
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Kids sweat to shape up

Gymboree program flexes babies' muscles, brains

By Genny Hom

Dressed in his new blue sweatsuit, Alex Louie was ready for a hard workout. He began his weekly routine on the Nautilus, concentrating especially on his leg and arm muscles.

But unlike other musclemen, Louie is only 13 months old, and the Nautilus is the kid kind, a bright orange plastic slide, shaped like a snail.

Each week, Louie joins other children across the country who dance, sing, romp, jump, hop, skip, crawl or climb on special equipment like this in Gymboree.

"Gymboree is a program uniquely designed to enhance a child's motor-development, social skills and self-concept," said Gymboree instructor Bobbin Wilson. Wilson is married to Kevin Wilson, SF State's basketball coach.

Parents pay \$45 for 12 sessions lasting 45 minutes each where their children work to develop "healthy, toned and supple" bodies through various exercises, free play or "baby boogies" — exercises choreographed to music.

Gymboree was founded in the Bay Area in 1976 by Mill Valley resident Joan Barnes. Today, there are 82 Gymboree franchises in 17 states, with two located in San Francisco at the First United Lutheran Church on Geary Street and the Bethany United Methodist Church in Noe Valley. Sessions are also held in Daly City at the Hope Lutheran Church.

Karen Anderson, vice president for public affairs, said the premise behind Gymboree is that children learn a great deal in their first four years.

"In a child's early years, 50 percent of the groundwork is put down in terms of learning. Children learn through movement and through using their senses. The more of this you can get at that age, the better you're going to be in terms of development," she said.

Anderson said Gymboree concentrates on five major areas of development—processing information through sensory channels, developing correct body alignment and sense of touch, balance and body awareness.

"Physical fitness habits and learning skills at that age are one and the same," she said.

Interest in Gymboree has grown dramatically. The corporation increased its revenues from \$88,000 in 1980 to \$375,000 last year, without spending money on advertising. This year, revenues are expected to reach \$1.1 million.

Parent involvement is a major part of the Gymboree program. Mommies and daddies are warned to "wear active play clothes and sneakers or barefeet" as they play, sing and dance along with, but mainly chase, their children from toy to toy.

"I never wanted to be an armchair father," said Bruce Kerr, eyeing his 10-month old son, Christopher, as he crawled around the room. This way, he and his wife, Linda, can play with him in a safe, certified environment. "I wouldn't miss this for anything," he said.

Another father, Ernie Gomes said he's seen a big change in his daughter Celina, 17 months old.

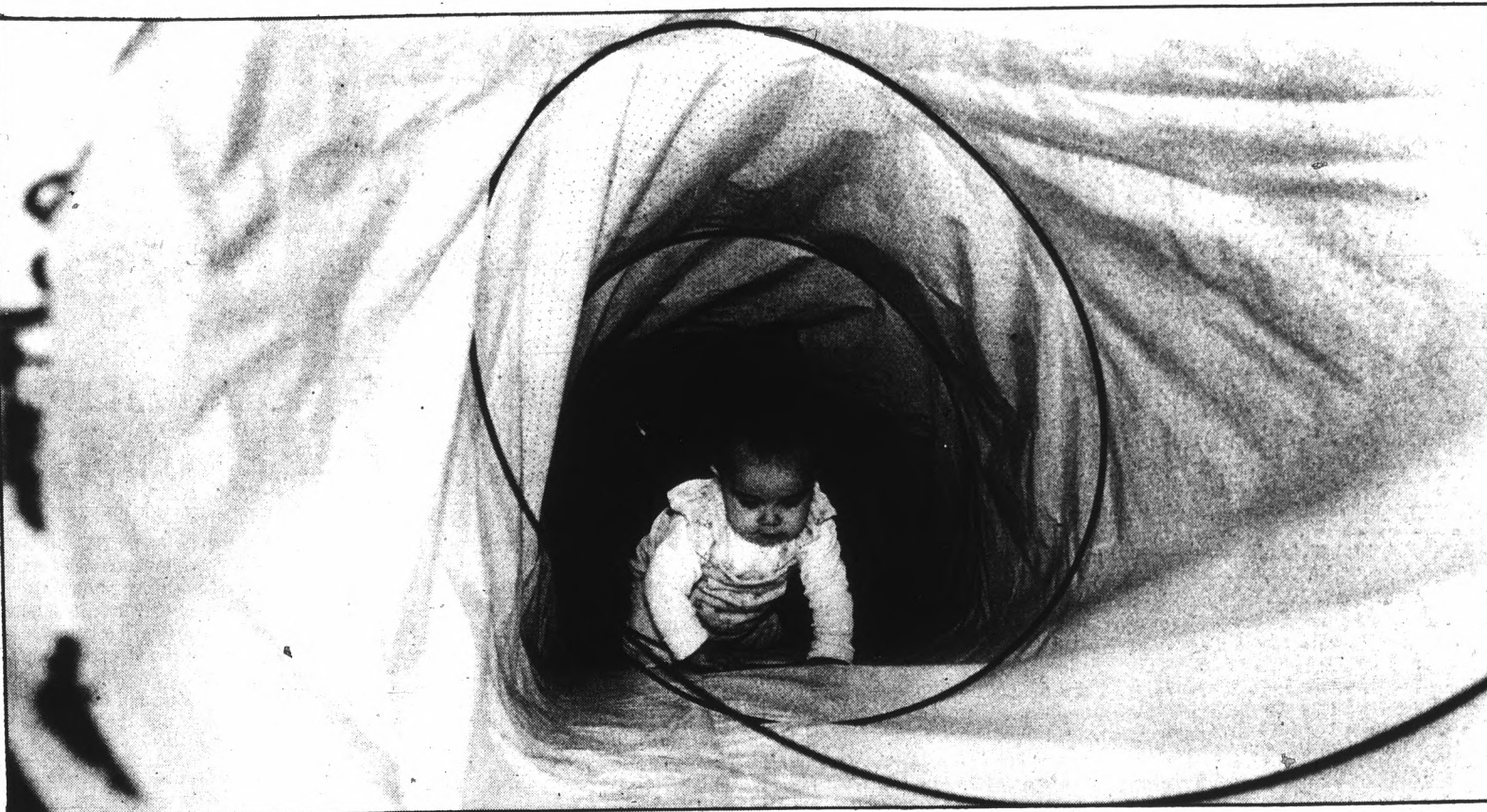
"When she started coming here, she just played with the balls by herself. Now she climbs on everything, and she's not as shy. It's fun to watch her grow that way," he said.

"It's really fun. It can't help but be, with all this equipment here," Wilson said, pointing to the floor.

Squeals and shrieks of delight echoed throughout Wilson's Monday night session as the children played on specially designed equipment including tunnels, oversized beachballs, air logs, ladders, trampolines, jungle gyms and a "choo-choo balance beam" with the warning, "take little steps," printed on a piece of masking tape.

Gymboree sessions are divided into different age groups. In Babygym, for children three months to one year old, parents move the baby's arms or legs in time to the music. Gymboree, for ages one to two-and-a-half, emphasizes free reign on the equipment. Older children, up to age 4, do "gymbercises," preschool aerobics, and enjoy free play.

The climax of the Gymboree sessions comes at the end, when instructors take out Gympo the clown, a brightly colored stick puppet that pops up and down. The children sit in a circle in front of their parents. Gympo kisses all of them on the cheek—a warm goodbye until next time.



Upper left: This bright smile on this baby is proof that Gymboree is a happy place to be. But Gymboree, which started franchising last year, is also a big business. Franchisors in states across the country pay a fee of \$16,000 to \$22,000. Top right: A cute infant slowly crawls through a winding tunnel, especially designed for Gymboree. The equipment is one of many which helps to enhance a child's motor-development, social skills and self-awareness. Left: Parental involvement is important in Gymboree. This proud mother looks on as her daughter discovers a fundamental concept — using her arm muscles to push herself out of an oversize inner tube.

Photos by Toru Kawana

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This Week

TODAY

The Commonwealth Club, 681 Market St., features two speakers: at noon, Jerry Gilbert, general manager of the East Bay Municipal Utility District, speaks on water management water, at 5 p.m.; Sir Hugh M.F. Caradon, former British minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, speaks on "Palestine: The Key to Peace in the Middle East." Admission is \$3, including a sandwich, and \$2, without.

Brown Bag Theatre presents Murray Schisgal's "The Typists," a one-act comedy, at noon in room 104 of the Creative Arts Building. Free.

FRIDAY

Mislav Rostropovich, famed Russian emigre cellist, now conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra, speaks at 12:45 p.m. in the Ralston Room of the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, at Market and New Montgomery streets. Admission is \$16 with lunch, and \$13 without.

Brown Bag Theatre at noon presents Murray Schisgal's "The Typist."

SATURDAY

Best-selling author Beverly Neuer Feldman leads a one-day workshop on how to make a success of a home-based business. A must for all you latent entrepreneurs. From 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., on campus. Course cost: \$55. For more information, call 469-1205.

SUNDAY

"This Week" nominates today for staying close to home to plan what to do the rest of the week. Free.

MONDAY

New energy technology is the subject of today's Commonwealth Club feature. James S. Deacon of Allis-Chalmers Energy & Minerals Systems Co. discusses "the KILnGAS Gasification Process and

its Commercial Applications." at 5 p.m.

Brown Bag Theatre presents scenes from "The Elephant Man," at noon in room 104 of the Creative Arts Building.

TUESDAY

Lawrence Ferrara, a Bay Area classical guitarist, will perform a program of solo works by Dowland, Coste and Barrios, at 11 a.m. in room A133 of the Arts Building, City College of San Francisco. Free.

Brown Bag Theatre at noon presents scenes from "The Elephant Man."

WEDNESDAY

Bank of America Vice President Shirley Ward speaks on her professional experiences in personnel, from noon to 1 p.m. at Alumnae Resources, 965 Mission St., suite 430. Admission is \$5. Call 546-7220 for reservations.

Alumnae Resources presents an evening workshop on "Getting into Business with a Liberal Arts Background." The workshop is from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m. and costs \$12 for member, \$15 for non-members. For registration, call 546-7220.

The World Affairs Council of Northern California presents Wallace Theis, assistant professor of political science at UC Berkeley, speaking on "The Nuclear Arms Debate: Impact on European-American Relations." Theis was an International Affairs Fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations, served in the State Department's Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs and is currently at work on a book, "Nato in Crisis." Admission, which includes refreshments, is \$2.50 for members, \$4.50 for non-members. The Council is at 312 Sutter St., suite 200. Call 982-2541 for information.

Brown Bag Theatre at noon presents scenes from "The Elephant Man."

Compiled by Rebecca Bailey

Interviews, recruiters for job seekers

Career help available at two-phased faire

By Lorraine Wilson

Although the unemployment rate continues to quiver at the 9 percent mark and the job outlook for college graduates worsens each semester, help is available for SF State students.

On Oct. 19 the Career Center is sponsoring a Job Marketplace Faire where students can present their job resumes to recruiters who will be giving informal interviews between 9:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. in the Student Union. No appointment is necessary.

"The Faire is an updated alternative to the traditional career day. Some 50 organization's sign on each semester," said Maria Mangold, coordinator of the event. "They'll be screening for follow-up interviews."

Among the larger firms participating in the Faire are First Interstate Bank, recruiting for computer technicians and accounting and finance majors, Coca Cola Company, recruiting for management trainees and Lockheed Missiles and Space Company, looking for computer scientists.

In addition to the event, the Career Center begins Phase II of on-campus interviews on Oct. 18, one of its most demanded services. After students attend resume writing and interviewing workshops, offered several times each week at the center, they are selected in random order to choose two firms they wish to be interviewed by.

Because of the high demand, priority is given to graduating seniors.

Alumni are also welcomed to meet with recruiters during the Job

Marketplace Faire, but are allowed to sign up for on-campus interviews on a space available basis for a small fee.

Mangold stressed that students should know something about the companies which they plan to be interviewed by. The Career Center has a file on each company with background information and descriptions of the positions available.

It looks like students interested in business, retail management or careers with the federal government will fair best this semester, Mangold said.

Mangold explained that in these areas firms usually hire many students and benefit most from on-campus recruiting. While in other fields, hiring is done on an individual basis.

She suggested students in other fields attend the faire because recruiters can refer them to representatives in other areas of the company.

"That puts you in a better position than someone who comes in off the street," she said.

Other services the center offers free to SF State students and for a small fee to alumni are:

- **Planning:** Career counselors help students plan their careers through individual counseling and workshops.

- **Experience:** The center lists part-time job openings, internships and volunteer positions.

- **Placement:** "Job Gram," a listing of current full-time openings is published weekly on Wednesdays.

- **Information:** Reference material is available at the Career Center's library.

Three departments not represented in November election

By Rebecca Bailey

Students haven't been falling over themselves to file candidacies for the six open seats in the Associated Students Legislature, according to Clifford Stewart, speaker of the legislature.

Stewart told a meeting of the AS Board of Directors yesterday that only four students filed as candidates since the filing period opened on Friday.

The seats were vacated during September amidst rumors of dissent within the student government. Former Senior Representative Shelby Pulino told a Sept. 15 meeting of the legislature that her resignation was due to "philosophical differences" with the current AS administration.

A special election will be held Nov. 8 and Nov. 9 to fill the seats of senior representative and representatives from the departments of science, health, education, behavioral and social sciences, and creative arts.

Although two more students had filed by 5 p.m. yesterday, there were still no applicants from the science, health and education departments.

Administration Representative Jesselyn Saffold said the low number of candidates was "typical for special elections."

In other business, the board voted to use \$1,802.25 of the AS General Fund to buy and erect an outdoor compartment to augment AS storage space. The compartment, which would be eight feet wide, 27 feet long and more than nine feet high, is to be placed in a ten-foot-wide strip between the Children's Center and the

fence at the foot of the hill by the Dining Center.

Faculty Representative David Ship cautioned the board not to buy the compartment "sight-unseen, or you may get a lemon."

The only dissenting vote was cast by AS Treasurer Ilda Montoya, whose son is among the children cared for at the center. Montoya told the board that the strip's drainage problem during winter made it a poor site for the compartment.

Montoya later said she was also concerned about the impact the compartment would have on traffic and safety around the center.

"I'm going to ask the center's parents' organization to consider looking into the question of safety," she said. "Since I have a child there, I'm concerned about the children getting hurt in some way by the storage compartment."

In other announcements, AS President Derek Gilliam told the board he would meet with State Assemblyman Lou Pappan, D-Daly City, during his visit to the campus today and with Lt. Gov. Leo McCarthy when he visits tomorrow. Among the subjects Gilliam said he would discuss with the two were the possibility of state oil tax revenues for funding higher education and accreditation for the School of Ethnic Studies.

Stewart asked board members to accompany him and Jon Schorle, director of the Department of Public Safety, on an as-yet unscheduled "walk-through" of the campus. "Walk-throughs," conducted one night annually by the campus police, are a formal noting of poorly lit and otherwise unsafe spots on campus.

Dutch liner excels technologically, but for luxury it's not the Love Boat

By Fran Clader

It isn't exactly the "Love Boat," but it isn't a dilapidated barge either.

The Nieuw Amsterdam, Holland America Cruise Lines' newest addition to its fleet, is a 30,000-ton \$150 million floating hotel. Built in France, the ship has a dark blue hull and white topside that is 704 feet long—more than twice the length of a football field. It is 11 decks tall, or 162 feet from the bottom of the keel to the top of the radar mast.

In some aspects it is more like a Holiday Inn than the Fairmont.

Advocates brag about its technology in the luxury-line competition. While some of the ship's features are innovative, the interior leaves something to be desired.

The cabins on the bottom three decks are tiny and contain single beds. Peach floral prints cover the beds and windows. The bathroom in each cabin allows a passenger just enough room to turn around.

These lower inside cabins don't have windows or portholes, although each one has a TV and a lot of closet space.

Some of the 605 guest staterooms, however, are more livable. Those on the boat deck are more spacious, containing a queen-sized bed, a couch, a table, and a television. The passageways are also larger.

Passengers probably don't spend a lot of time in their cabins though. One passenger on her way to Mexico, having just been to Vancouver, said, "There's

nothing you could do on shore that you couldn't do aboard."

The Nieuw Amsterdam seems to offer every kind of entertainment one could think of. There's a disco, nightclub, theater, card room, library which has 100 books at most, a spa, at least five bars, a showroom or ballroom, a casino and numerous lounges.

Gambling is only allowed in international waters, and while the ship cruises on its 14-day roundtrip to Mexico, it goes far enough offshore to allow betting.

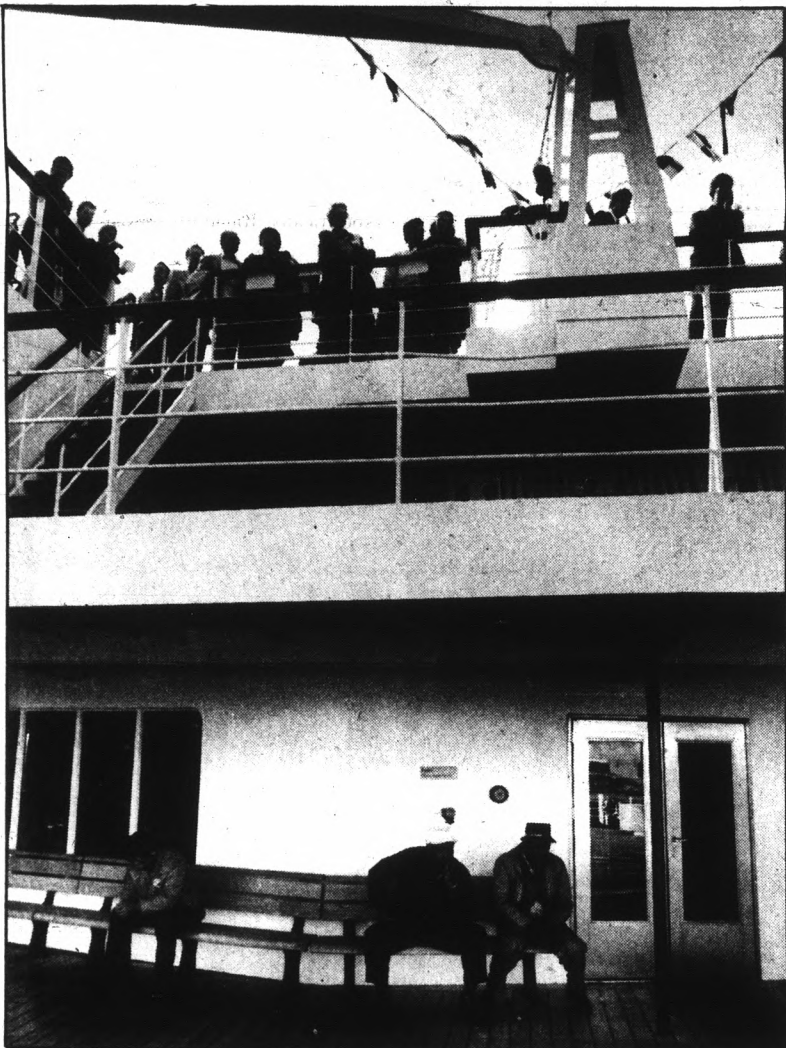
The galley, or kitchen, prepares 6,000 meals a day to feed its 1,210 passengers. Each passenger consumes an estimated eight pounds of food a day while on board.

The ship's technology includes three radar systems, one of which is a collision-avoidance radar for long and short distances. Another radar system can identify the presence and course of any ship within a 90-mile radius.

The ship is powered by two French-built main engines, which use one-third less fuel than older models. The engines spin two 17-ton, 16-foot diameter propellers and run generators that produce the ship's electricity. Maximum speed of the ship is 21 knots or 24 mph.

A 14-day round-trip to Mexico leaving from San Francisco cost between \$1,499 and \$2,949 depending on the season and accommodations.

With San Francisco as its home port, the Nieuw Amsterdam will also cruise to Vancouver and Alaska.



By Darrin Zuelow

Visitors tour some of the 11 decks of the floating hotel.



By Darrin Zuelow

The ship is 704 feet long — more than two football fields.

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Continental Airlines flying low

Management and labor talks have yet to take off

By Libby Kneeland

When Kay Legleu earned a free round-trip ticket on Continental Airlines by flying about 40,000 miles last year, she decided to fly from Midland, Texas to San Francisco.

But what was supposed to be a simple, inexpensive trip wound up costing her more than she bargained for.

When Continental filed for bankruptcy on Sept. 24 and canceled flights out of Midland's airport, Legleu's travel agent booked her on an American Airlines flight to Houston with an hour layover in Dallas.

"The ticket cost me \$100 round-trip," said Legleu. Since she was not able to contact the airlines before she left for the airport on Oct. 1, she watched CNN news to see if Continental had canceled any of its flights.

"I decided to take a chance," said Legleu.

She said when she changed planes in Houston, there was a two-hour delay because one of the pilots did not show up.

"We could either stay on or get off of the plane so I got off," said Legleu. "They served us complimentary drinks, and a man told a striking pilot that

everyone would pay him \$5 if he'd fly the plane. But he wouldn't."

She said everyone clapped and screamed when another pilot arrived.

"He told us that we'd have to clap louder than that to get the plane off of the ground," Legleu said with a laugh.

On Oct. 5, Legleu was one of the 112 people who sat and waited at Gate 15 to board Continental's noon flight to Houston from San Francisco International Airport. Some read newspapers or books. Others stared out the window.

Robert J. Wicke, 51, a mechanical engineer for Bechtel, who wore western clothes and a cowboy hat, said he was going to fly Continental "to keep the proud bird with the golden tail in the sky."

Although he and his wife bought their round-trip tickets to Houston to attend his 30-year college reunion before the fare was reduced to \$150, he said he did not care if he got any money back.

"Pilots have been overpaid for many years," said Wicke.

Neither of them seemed to be worried about getting stuck in Houston.

"There's always Amtrak," said Wicke.

"As long as it doesn't go through Tucson," said his wife Dorothy, 39, a

slender woman with brown hair.

Outside the ticket lobby, almost a dozen striking pilots and flight attendants were picketing.

Continental, formerly the nation's eighth largest carrier, filed for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy laws on Sept. 24, allowing it to abrogate its union contracts.

The airline suspended flights for two days, cut services from 78 to 25 cities, rehired one-third of its 12,000 employees who were laid off and imposed emergency work rules which the unions have described as unsafe.

Pilots and flight crews in such cities as Denver, Houston, Chicago and Los Angeles have also been on strike since Oct. 1 to protest the layoffs, reduced salaries, and benefits and increased working hours. The airline's maintenance crews have been on strike since Aug. 12.

Before Continental declared bankruptcy, the airline paid pilots an average of \$77,000 a year and flight attendants \$29,000. But now pilots earn \$43,000 and flight attendants earn \$14,000, a decrease of about 50 percent.

Continental has reported a loss of \$472 million since January 1979 and ap-

proximately \$50 million in the last quarter.

"I took a 10 percent cut more than a year ago," said Pilot Jim Erdos, 35, a Continental employee for more than six years. "When I'm flying into San Francisco in the heavy fog and rain, how much am I worth then?"

Ron Candelaria, a Continental flight attendant for nine years, wore a yellow t-shirt with the motto: "Pride won't let us."

"We're concerned about the passengers but we want management to stop unfair labor practices and unsafe travel," said Candelaria.

Candelaria said it is difficult for a crew to work long hours under stress with inadequate rest and be alert to handle an emergency.

"The passengers have been very patient," said Nate Derman, 30, a flight attendant who chose not to strike. However, Derman said, he has felt a lot of hostility from the striking flight crews.

Legleu said that Continental's crew has done a good job under the circumstances.

"But I feel bitter because I had to go through all of this," said Legleu.

Crowded

Continued from Page 1.

who are not counted when the campus capacity is evaluated.

On a campus originally planned for 16,000 students, the crunch is being felt by students, faculty and staff.

SF State was slated to have a new faculty office building, until Gov. George Dukemejian blue-penciled it this summer. Parnell estimated that 23 percent of SF State's faculty are in substandard or temporary offices.

Lack of adequate space and facilities in some academic departments has brought them under criticism by accreditation agencies, said Parnell. The departments of art, engineering and journalism have been urged by accreditation agencies to improve their facilities. Journalism department space was expanded this summer to meet accreditation standards.

Crowding on campus was accelerated in the early 1970s, when the formula for gauging campus capacity was changed. Originally, campus capacity was based on an 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. school day. But in the early '70s, the school day was redefined as 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

"With the stroke of a pen we suddenly had an enormous amount more capacity," said Parnell. The revised

formula squashed university plans for new buildings. Although the campus had no additional space, the new formula meant the campus had room for thousands of additional students.

Although the formula was changed, no requirement was made that classes be scheduled evenly throughout the day. Parnell noted that the campus is used most from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

At the library information desk Julie Saunders said, "It can seem busier because of the budget cuts. There are less people manning the desk."

"We cut our hours, so maybe more people are squeezing into shorter periods of time."

The library, in the wake of a 10 percent staff budget cut, is struggling to maintain previous levels of service. Four hours have already been shaved off weekend service this semester. Joanne Euster, director of the library said, "My observation walking around is that it's jammed. There are people in virtually every seat."

Students from other colleges have noticed the crowding at SF State. Concha Gomez, a transfer student from the University of Wisconsin, said, "I have had strong feelings about the crowding situation since I started here. I waste a lot of time looking for a place to study."

New AS computer to go on line in 1984

By Ana S. Melara

A computer system that will allow Associated Students and most anyone who needs information from it to have data at their fingertips is expected to be in service in spring 1984, said AS Business Manager James McDuffie.

McDuffie thought of the idea even while he was being screened for his position as business manager. He said he suggested the AS put to use the computer and terminal that it has available.

"I'm a great believer in computers," said McDuffie.

The system will connect the AS' computer, located inside the AS main desk area, with the terminal in the Auxiliary Accounting Department located in the New Administration Building. Besides being used for economic records, the system also will hold hard copy on such documents as purchase orders, bills and minutes of meetings as well as general information about the AS and its programs and services.

"Everything will be at our fingertips," said McDuffie. "That's why the turnaround of information will take only 60 seconds instead of days."

In addition to the faster availability of information, the computer system will have the potential to supply updated information, making it available within 12 hours as opposed to 48 hours.

The cost of this computer system will be about \$500, which is the cost of the cable and modem the AS had to purchase to make the connection functional. The AS terminal and computer, which were previously used for word processing, have been in the AS' possession for approximately one year.

While there are no current plans to purchase additional terminals, McDuffie,

whose office is the only one currently furnished with an AS terminal, said the possibility for more terminals may arise in the future. "With the type of information it now has, there's no need for more terminals," he said, mentioning in particular how beneficial terminals might be to the Legal Referral Center and Performing Arts.

Information will be stored in the AS computer as well as on microfiche similar to that in the library. The AS has a room filled with 10 filing cabinets which McDuffie said "we laughingly call our 'storage room.'"

Continued from Page 1.

other hiring irregularities, including the hiring of five males for permanent faculty appointments without following established hiring procedures.

McColm's situation worsened, the complaint indicates, when members of the BCA department learned she was living with Zettl, chairman of the HRT committee. The complaint charges that members harassed and tried to discredit her to force her to quit.

"The defendants," the complaint states, "made no effort to so treat defendant Zettl, a similarly situated male."

Then, according to the complaint, members of the HRT committee were questioned about McColm's personal life by Doyle, acting dean of the School of Creative Arts. Doyle refused to approve their recommendation that McColm be appointed full time.

Doyle further asked the HRT committee to reverse its recommendation of McColm for a full-time faculty position, referring to negative student evaluations of McColm — assessments, according to the complaint, Doyle never read.

Male instructors with negative evaluations were not refused rehire, the complaint adds.

The HRT committee then reduced and restricted McColm's workload to as low as one-quarter time and hired men who were less qualified, including graduate students, to teach courses McColm taught or was qualified to teach. The complaint states that Zettl, Smith and Millar informed McColm the reduction in her workload was designed to force her to quit.

In February 1979, Millar informed McColm she would not be rehired after

her contract expired on June 30, 1979.

The lawsuit seeks to return McColm to her job at SF State with full restitution of "all rights, privileges, benefits and income that would have been hers but for defendants' unlawful and discriminatory practices."

The lawsuit seeks a permanent injunction to prevent the defendants from discriminating on the basis of sex in any future employment practices.

SUGB

Continued from Page 1.

quired at all times and each vendor would also be required to pay a fee of \$5 per day or \$50 per semester.

Another proposal, recommended by Mary Keller, information desk manager, was rejected by the vending committee. This proposal would have set aside six non-reserved spaces on a first come first served basis with a \$10 per semester permit fee.

"I feel my proposal is most fair to all students and outside vendors. It allows more than adequate space set aside specifically for non-student vendors," said Keller in her recommendation.

Some vendors expressed disappointment that this proposal was dropped, saying that Merker's proposal "doesn't give enough craftsmen a chance to vend their goods."

If the SUGB accepts Merker's proposal next week, it will go into effect immediately. If the proposal is not accepted, the recommendation will go back to the vending committee for revision.

Dodd

Continued from Page 1.

which breed revolution, this administration has turned to massive military buildup at a cost of hundreds of millions of dollars."

As an alternative policy, Dodd said, "The United States should use all its power and influence to work for a negotiated political settlement in Central America."

Maria Romash, a spokeswoman for Dodd in his Washington office said this is the fundamental difference between his views and the administration's policy.

He has said he believes the solutions to Central American problems should be solved using political and economic means, instead of military intervention.

Romash said Dodd would like to see the United States support negotiations between the Salvadoran government and the left-wing rebels. In his speech, Dodd said, "The rebels have offered to negotiate unconditionally. Let us test their sincerity."

As a Peace Corps volunteer after college, Dodd saw for himself the poverty and social injustice he speaks of.

He lived and worked in a remote village in the Dominican Republic for two years. Of this experience he has said, "It's affected everything I've done since."

Living in the impoverished nation influenced his political views which had been more in line with those of his father, Thomas Dodd, the conservative Connecticut senator. Thomas Dodd was a respected, hard-line politician until it was discovered he had misappropriated campaign funds. He was censured by the Senate in 1967.

After his Peace Corps work, Dodd attended the University of Louisville Law School, graduating in 1972. Two years later, he ran for a Connecticut congressional seat. He served in the House for six years before running for the U.S. Senate.

Dodd has one of the most liberal voting records in the Senate and is considered an old-fashioned liberal in the

Kennedy mold. He was named one of the top three freshmen by his colleagues.

Dodd is frequently mentioned as a future presidential candidate.

Tenants

Continued from Page 1.

September. He contacted Sechectman who told him the Chancellor's office was to have sent the money to the students sometime during the summer. Jones was unable to reach anyone at the Chancellor's office, and now plans to draft letters to both the Chancellor and Simon.

"My professional feeling about the situation is that the Chancellor's office is delaying the procedure for some reason and until I can speak to (Vice-Chancellor) Mayer Chapman, I can't offer too much information," said Jones.

Jones also said that while students have been contacting him since the

In the August issue of Esquire magazine he is quoted saying that someday he may consider running for national office.

beginning of the semester, "There has not been a big rush." But he said, "It is still a major concern." Jones has set up a bulletin board outside the Legal Referral Office to let students know the status of the situation.

Part of the individual settlements will go as payment to Sechectman for representing the students, so students would actually receive a \$15 reimbursement.

Sechectman has been working on retaining from a \$500 allocation made by the Associated Students.

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By Louis Filso

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Sports

Warriors to open with ifs

This is the final part of a two-part series on the Golden State warriors organization.

By Louis Filson

The 1983-84 Golden State Warriors, who open the season in just two weeks against Seattle, will have to eliminate glaring weaknesses from last year if they have any hopes of being a contending team.

For instance:
• Joe Barry Carroll, the team's starting center for the past three years, will have to become more of a defensive player.

• Point Guard Lester Connor, who was a disappointment last year, will have to mature in order to run the team properly.

• A much-needed team leader will have to emerge and take the role vacated when Bernard King left the team as a free agent one year ago.

• The Warrior bench, also a major weakness last year, will be expected to conform to new Head Coach John Bach's philosophy, of getting everyone on the team involved this year.

• Bach has a tough job as head converting players into his type of team, after being used to former coach Al Attles' style of coaching, which tended to be much more relaxed than Bach's.

The overall success of the team, however, lies mainly in the performance of center J.B. Carroll.

In his first three years Carroll has failed in defense. Last year was his first year as a scorer as he notched 1907 points and had a 24.1 average, which ranked

seventh in the NBA. But it will take more than scoring to help this year's Warrior team.

Throughout the league, the better teams have big, dominating centers who play a well-rounded game, like Moses Malone of Philadelphia, former Warrior Robert Parrish of Boston and Jack Sikma of Seattle. Carroll must become this type of center. If Carroll doesn't play good defense to compliment his scoring, the Warriors can wave goodbye to another season.

Commentary

Carroll's occasional lack of intensity is another of his shortcomings. Teammates would no doubt argue this, but his play sometimes magnifies his lack of emotion. Usually refusing to talk, Carroll shuns the media, thereby opening himself up to more criticism than he may deserve.

Because Carroll lacks an outgoing manner, he could never become the kind of team leader the Warriors need. Bernard King filled this role well in his two years with the team, combining intensity with raw talent. Most importantly, King's teammates looked up to him, because of his problems with alcohol.

Currently, the most admired person on the team is forward Mickey Johnson, who has everything Carroll doesn't. Because of his nine years of experience with Chicago, Milwaukee, New Jersey and now the Warriors, Johnson has the veteran respect of his teammates — something Carroll will never have.

Johnson is also very talkative with his teammates and the press. Johnson realizes his importance to the team in this respect and will try to become the leader the team needs.

One of the larger question marks of this year's team is the guards. Lester Connor will be the starting point guard. Fellow second-year man Eric Floyd will be the other backcourt starter. Bach has said that he expects pleasant surprises from the two because of their ability to work well together. Though Floyd appears ready to go, Connor is somewhat more questionable based on his performance last year. After a contract hold-out that lasted seven games, Connor joined the team in Atlanta. He finished the season with a 4.9 scoring percentage and 253 assists, not impressive for a first round draft choice.

Bach has said he feels confident in Connor's abilities and calls him an imaginative player. Is he imaginative enough to run the Warrior offense properly? The season will bear the answer. He has shown improvement in his playmaking ability in preseason.

And what of the team's bench? Bach has stated that he wants to get everyone on the team involved this year. He feels that last year's bench did not do an adequate job of resting the starters, thereby burning the team out too quickly.

The Warrior bench appears not be stronger than last year. Johnson, who is versatile enough to play any position, will be the team's sixth man, usually resting shooting forward Purvis Short. Johnson is the only established reserve the Warriors have, since guard Ron Brewer is still holding out which makes his presence even more vital.

At guard the Warriors will have the services of third year veteran Lorenzo Romar, who missed a good amount of the preseason in a contract dispute. Last year Romar was a major playmaker, chalking up 817 assists. Joining Romar will be rookie Pace Mannion, a second round pick out of Utah. Together, Romar and Mannion will provide depth at guard, something the Warriors have lacked since the mid-seventies.

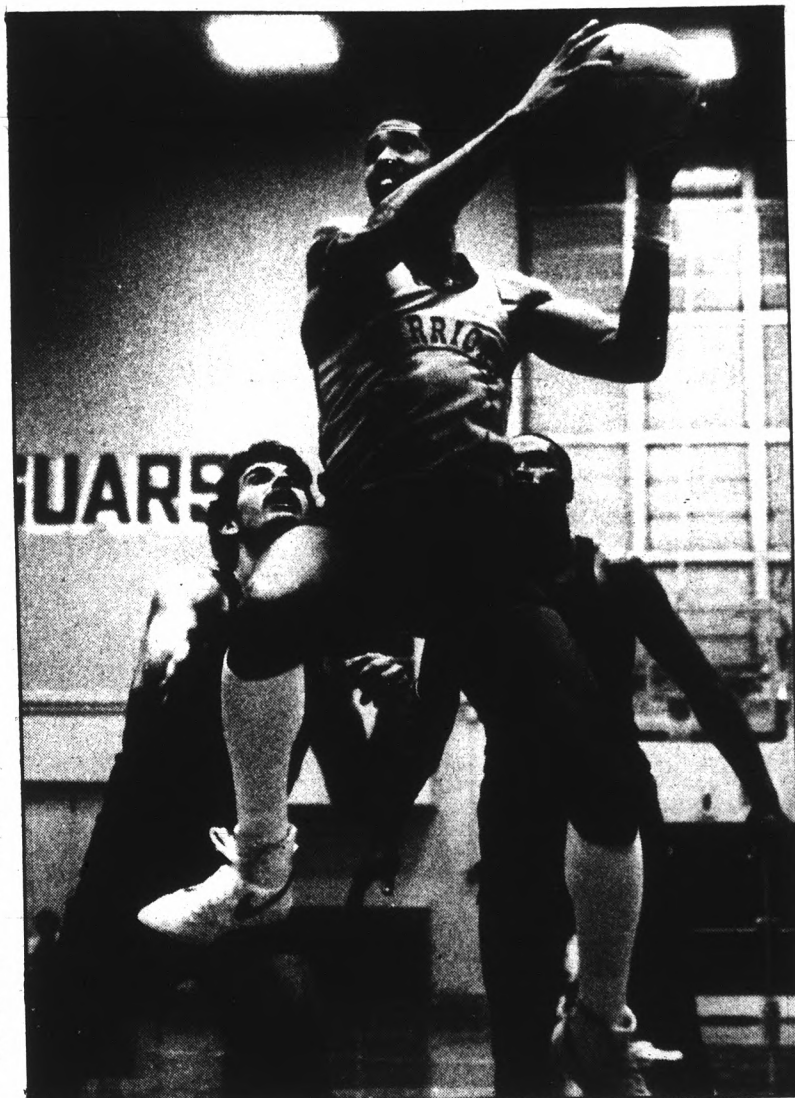
To make the bench complete, the team needs the services of first round pick Russell Cross, who is currently holding out in a contract dispute. Cross played center at Purdue but the Warriors want to use him as a power forward, mainly a backup to Larry Smith, the team's best rebounder. It is also possible Cross could see action at center because Bach has said he hopes to have three centers at his disposal this year. But Cross has said he would like to be traded if he and the team cannot come to terms.

The Warriors No. 2 man in the pivot will be Chris Engler, entering his second NBA season. Engler's forte is physical defense. But the team can't leave him in the game for any substantial period of time because they would lose the firepower they have when Carroll plays.

This is just one more reason why Carroll, a proven scorer, must develop into a complete player.

The leadership of Johnson, playmaking of Connor, strategies of Bach and strength on the bench will all contribute to the success of the team.

But if Carroll does not perform up to his capabilities, the rest of the team's efforts will make no difference and the team will have another mediocre season.



By Darrin Zuelow

In a Warrior intra-squad scrimmage, rookie forward Peter Thibault tries to rise above the likes of veterans Larry Smith (right) and Michael Bratz.

Gaels blowing into SF State

By Noma Faingold

When: Saturday at 1 p.m., Cox Stadium.

Series: The two teams are even at 2-2-1.

Last meeting: Last season in Moraga, the Gaels came from behind in the last few minutes to defeat the Gators, 24-17.

Last week: St. Mary's beat Northern California Athletic Conference contender Sacramento, 23-15.

The Gators lost a defensive struggle to Cal State Hayward (4-1 overall, 2-0 in the NCAC), 13-7.

The Pioneers led the Gators 13-0 at the half. In the third quarter, Gator running back Steve Campbell scored from two yards out. The Gators had a chance to tie the game in the final two minutes, driving 52 yards, to the Hayward 28, behind the passing of quarterback Rich Pinkston. But on third down and short, Pinkston threw and interception to kill the rally.

"We made a game of it," said head coach Vic Rowen. "(But) a loss is a loss, is a loss."

Significance: Division II independent St. Mary's (3-1), whose entire win total has come at the expense of NCAC teams, must take advantage of the physically smaller non-scholarship teams like the Gators, if they expect to compete against tougher scheduled opponents like San Diego State and Cal State Northridge and have a chance for a post-season bid.

The Gators (2-3 overall, 1-1 in the NCAC) would like to avenge last year's heartbreak loss to the Gaels before they have to hit the road and face UC Davis

Saturday, Oct. 29.

But even if they upset St. Mary's, it won't directly affect the conference race.

Analysis: The Gaels will run at the generous Gator defense, ranked last in the NCAC, giving up 200 yards a game on the ground.

Look for the ball to go to alternating tailbacks Andre Hardy (6' 2", 228) and Bryan White (brother of former Stanford star Vincent). Both ball carriers have the potential for 1,000-yard seasons.

Hardy, a pro prospect, has rushed for 339 yards, scored four touchdowns and caught 10 passes.

The duo combined for 166 yards last week against Sac. State using a system that Gaels' coach Dick Mannini believes keeps the two backs from tiring during a game.

Hardy, who has been scouted by every NFL club and by representatives of the CFL and the USFL, is a quick, punishing runner with the ability to run inside as well as outside. In last year's comeback win over the Gators, "Hardy trampled us," said Rowen.

White, who has gained 229 yards this season, is more of an open-field runner, with a talent for hitting the line quickly.

The Gaels passing game, led by senior QB Gary Torretta (6' 2", 210) is average. He had his best day last week, throwing for 143 yards.

But according to Rowen, the Gaels don't need an exceptional arm. "Their passing is effective because they set it up with the run."

Rowen expects the bigger Gaels team to come out and try to dominate the Gators. Defensively, St. Mary's is nationally ranked against the run for the

third year in a row, allowing opponents just 63 yards a game and 1.8 yards per attempt.

The Gators' running game is something short of a weapon, which means they will, as usual, stick to the pass. "We have to try to establish something in the run, but we're going to play our game," said Rowen.

"We understand that," said Mannini. "They have no Poncho James (former Gator All-American running back)."

Still, the Gaels are vulnerable against the pass. Their highly-touted nose guard

Frank Van DerVort is often double and triple-teamed in passing situations, freeing other defensive linemen to pursue the quarterback. "But we're not getting to the passer anyway. We'll have to create a much harder push with our (defensive) tackles."

If Gator QB Pinkston has time to throw (he didn't last week), he will be able to pick apart a solid defensive backfield. Pinkston throws frequently to tight end Vince Kruse and wide receiver Jeff Jennings, who leads the Gators in receptions with 16 for 203 yards.

SIDELINES

Volleyball: At Sonoma State last Thursday, the Gators defeated the Cossacks 15-12, 15-8, 10-15 and 15-13 for a 3-1 match victory.

SF State's Angela Johnson had 17 spikes, a season high, and the team produced 13 service aces.

Following that, the Gators went on to defeat Humboldt State at Arcata Saturday. A kill percentage of .215 was the key to the Gator's win of 5-4, 15-10 and 18-16.

The team is now 5-0 in Northern California Athletic Conference play and 7-3 overall.

The Gators travel to Turlock to play Cal State Stanislaus tomorrow and will host St. Mary's College Saturday at 7:30 p.m.

The team hosts conference rival UC Davis Tuesday at 7:30 p.m.

Men's Cross Country: In a 6.2 mile course Saturday at the Stanford Invitational, the leading Gator runner was Ken

Hurst with a finishing 101st out of 188 runners. He crossed the line with a time of 33:42.

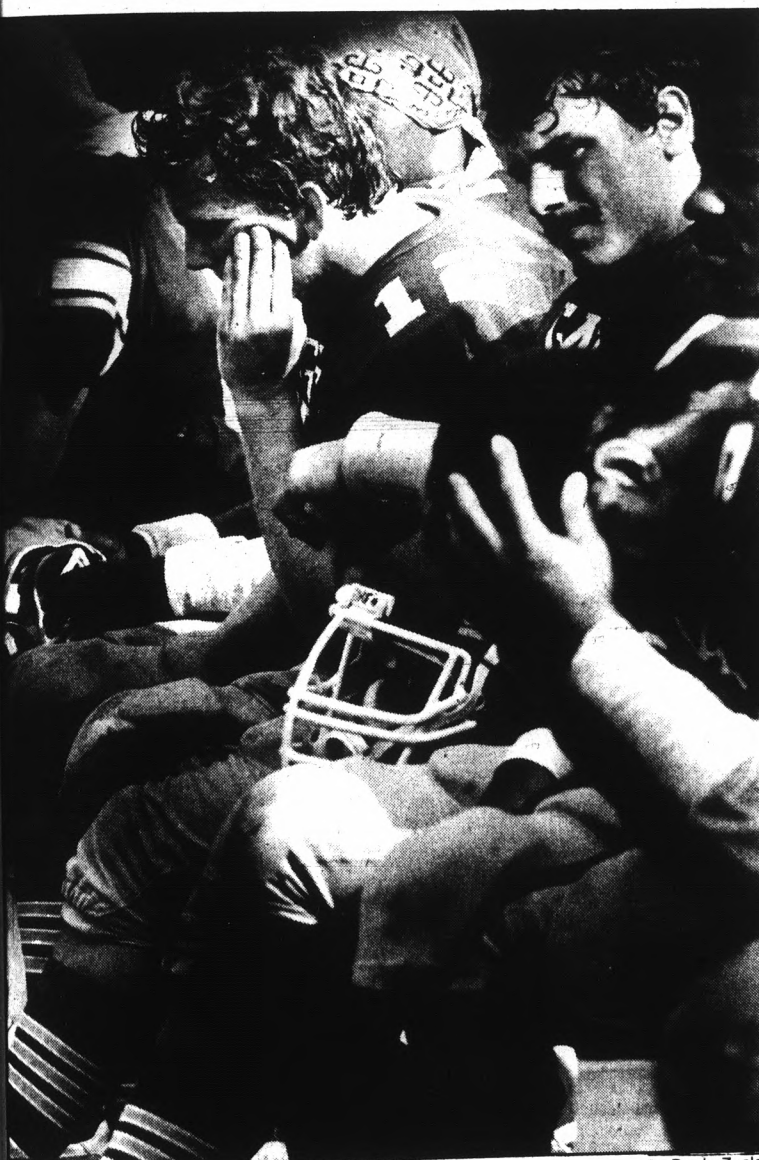
SF State's Bruce Jamison, Tony Sourmany, Dave Kirk, Harold Radin and Jeff Verhoek finished 163rd, 165th, 166th, 173rd and 175th respectively.

The team will compete against Humboldt State in Arcata on Saturday.

Women's Cross Country: Sharon Jennings ran a 5,000 meter race in 19:42 to place 55th overall at the Stanford Invitational. There were six Gators within 20 spots, each gaining a personal record.

The women will travel to Oakland to compete in the Mills College Invitational on Saturday.

The varsity team has been invited to participate in the 1983 Japan Inter University Women's Ekiden Race in Osaka, Japan on November 23. SF State will send eight team members to the event sponsored by the Asahi Broadcasting System.



By Darrin Zuelow

The Gator bench experiences the agony of defeat following QB Rich Pinkston's (12) interception in a last-gasp drive in the 13-7 loss to Hayward last week.

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Embaje has got the beat

By Vernae Coleman

The finger-popping music of soul artist Michael Jackson begins to fill the air when five female dancers swirl their hips and move to the center of the gym's floor. "Wanna be startin' " go the girls, and more dancers strut and twirl, breaking away only to return to a synchronized mass.

Embaje represents five different types of dance: ethnic, modern, ballet, African, jazz and experimental.

The purpose of the year-old organization is to compare and contrast these different approaches to dance and to enable members to learn individual movements.

The idea was conceived by students. They wanted a chance to perform. They now also receive one unit of credit through PE 399.

Some dancers make the group even though "conditionally weak" in one area. "This means they have to work extra hard to keep up with the others," said Rose.

Rose said different faculty members are asked to help instruct each semester so each gets a chance to "showcase" their work and not just teach it in the dance room. The staff members each teach the dancers separate routines and Rose combines them into one show.

"I have to take up the slack. I play the role of the big bad wolf. I whip everybody," she laughed.

Embaje performs for high school, junior high school and elementary school audiences, acting as a recruiting agent for prospective students. Its first performance will be at McAteer High School on Oct. 28.

Its debut lecture demonstration on campus will be on Dec. 2 and Dec. 3 in the gym. This performance will be the highlight of the semester, showing the final product of all the different dance routines combined in one show.

Rose said the group's budget isn't big enough to rent special theater space or pay for instructor time. "All we have in our current budget is \$213," said Rose. "It's out of the goodness of their hearts when they devote extra time."

Embaje dancers also give a lot, she said. They put in at least six hours per week or more. "It's a real commitment," Rose said. "They get to learn and perfect performance skills and techniques. (But) the main thing is they are excited about what they are doing."

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By Aron Oliner

Embaje dancers do their best while rehearsing for upcoming performances.

Connery returns as James Bond

007 faces tough villain

By Tim Donohue

The dark forces of the world beware: Sean Connery is back after a long year wait as British Secret Service agent James Bond in "Never Say Never Again."

Connery, with co-star Barbara Carrera, creates an exciting performance that surpasses "Octopussy"—this summer's Roger Moore version of 007.

True James Bond fans should enjoy "Never Say Never Again" despite the fact this film is a remake of an earlier 007 film, "Thunderball" (1965). While the action, humor and dialogue are original and superior to most of the preceding Bond movies, this film could have been better if the plotline was fresh.

The story of "Never Say Never Again" (and "Thunderball") revolves around the hijacking of two nuclear missiles and the subsequent blackmail of the world by the perpetrators.

Of course, Bond saves the world, with seconds to spare. But arch-villains such as Fatima Blush (played by Carrera) make it a lot harder for Bond to succeed this time.

Connery, at 53, had decided to take age into account when he agreed to play Bond again. His most recent portrayal



Bond with Domino (Kim Basinger), who leaves her man for 007.

of Bond is "slower" but more sophisticated and humorous.

In one humorous scene, Blush, whose only assignment is to kill Bond, leads 007 to a sunken ship which is a haven for Great White sharks. Bond, who had a shark-attracting sonar device placed on his oxygen tank by Blush, is relentlessly pursued by the sharks. He narrowly escapes when he discovers the attachment.

Blush, as the hijacker's No. 1 executioner who enjoys her work, has no qualms when it comes to killing. She changes costumes for each murder attempt and brings a new style of flamboyancy to the hired assassin profession. Carrera's performance definitely adds to the film.

Edward Fox plays a demanding and uncompromising "M" (head of the British Secret Service) who chastises a wry-smiling Bond at every opportunity.

Max von Sydow and Klaus Maria Brandauer are the bad guys who gang up against Bond and the world. Kim Basinger plays "Domino," Bond's main love-interest.

The music in this 007 movie is different. The familiar 007 jingles are missing, as are the usual opening silhouettes. But the product is as finished as any Bond film.

The title "Never Say Never Again" originated from a Sean Connery promise never to do a Bond movie again after he completed "Diamonds are Forever" in 1972.

Plays celebrate Greek writer's life

By Teresa Coon

The Center for Modern Greek Studies and the American Repertory Theater from Europe will continue its presentation of two Greek plays — one old and one new — tonight through Sunday at McKenna Theatre.

Sophocles' "Philoctetes" and Michael Antonakes' "Man of Crete" are being presented this week in honor of the 100th anniversary of Greek writer Nikos Kazantzakis' birth. Kazantzakis is best known for his work, "Zorba the Greek."

Thanasis Maskaleris, director of the Center for Modern Greek Studies, organized the production as part of a month-long series of events celebrating Kazantzakis' life and work.

Professional actors are being used for the production because student actors were already busy in other campus productions. "There was no room left in their schedules," Maskaleris said.

"Man of Crete," the new play written by Antonakes, is about Kazantzakis' life. It is a series of flashbacks from when Kazantzakis is old and about to die. Large screens behind the actors show slides of old Greece, war scenes and ancient ruins, throughout the play.

To offset this new production, ARTE is also performing Sophocles' "Philoctetes." Written in 409 B.C., it is relatively unknown among Sophocles' plays.

"This play was chosen because it echoes some of Kazantzakis' themes," said John Correa, executive director of the plays. "Themes of suffering, of why things happen and of human conditions. In this play, a man is exiled on an island for 10 years, then taken off the island," said Correa.

"Philoctetes" is not being presented in the classic Greek style: there is no formal chorus, and the play is staged as a rehearsal of this ancient work set in the year 3083.

"It is ritualistic," said Correa. "All the actors come out in the beginning, and there is the ritualistic giving of a bow and sword to the main characters.

Then the actors will set up the stage in front of the audience, then start into rehearsal of the ancient play," he said.

The play is presented in this way to make it more accessible to the audience, said Correa. "The image will be one of keeping alive Greek traditions."

"Man of Crete" will be performed tonight at 8 and Saturday at 3 p.m.

"Philoctetes" is being performed Friday and Saturday at 8 p.m.

Admission is \$4 for students and \$5 general, or special discount tickets for both productions are \$6 for students and \$8 general.

Both plays are being directed by George Marchi, who is the founder of ARTE.



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Backwords

Anchor Steam Tours of San Francisco's only brewery rise to the top



By Peter Brennan

Warning: The contents of this story may make you thirsty. It is advised that you drink Anchor Steam brew while reading. As an extra precaution to check the validity of this product, it was thoroughly tested by this writer.

Ingredients: Water, yeast, malted barley, hops and an owner who is a legend.

Fritz Maytag, whose great-grandfather built the famous home appliance Maytag company, was an American literature major at Stanford in the late '50s when he walked into a Palo Alto bar called the Oasis. It was there that Maytag hoisted his first Anchor Steam, took a sip and was immediately hooked.

"I doubt it happened exactly that way," flatly says Dennis Kellett, an Anchor Steam brewer and sometimes a tour guide.

Free tours of San Francisco's only brewery, located on Mariposa Street about a mile south of downtown, are given like the beer is made—with a low key, "this is no mass production but we're going to do a great job" approach.

The brown haired, bearded Kellett, wearing a plaid shirt, blue jeans and a wide leather belt, could pass for a gold miner who came to San Francisco in the 1840s looking for steam beer. He offers nuggets of information such as how Maytag became the owner.

One summer evening in 1965, Maytag, then 27 and recently out of Stanford graduate school, was eating at a restaurant when the restaurant's owner informed him that his favorite brew was about to declare bankruptcy.

The following morning, he visited the brewery and for a song, dance and a bottle of beer, he purchased the controlling interest for \$5,000.

"He didn't want the tradition to die," Kellett says.

The only problem with Maytag buying the brewery was he didn't know how to make beer. But he knew what he wanted—a beer which sacrificed no quality.

Working with industry consultants, attending beer courses, visiting other breweries and often discarding thousands of gallons of brew because it wasn't right, Maytag learned. Ten years later in 1975, the company was as black as its porter.

The brewery's volume has increased from 700 barrels in 1965 — when the company probably had 10 customers altogether, says Kellett — to approximately 30,000 barrels this year. But that's a drop in the keg compared to other breweries. Last year Miller produced 40 million barrels and Budweiser 59 million.

"We probably have the opportunity to become a large business," says Kellett in a slow deliberate manner, as though pondering whether bigger is necessarily better.

The pressure on Maytag to expand is evident as several companies have expressed interest in buying the company or distributing more of its beer.

But Kellett says the company is kept small for a good reason. Reiterating the owner's original intent, Kellett says, "We want to produce a good as beer as possible."

Connoisseurs have taken to this small success story like yeast does to malted barley.

In a New West magazine beer test, Anchor Steam won the grand prize, dominating 29 other domestic and imported brands.

It's the "Rolls Royce" of American beers, says Joseph Owades, director of the Center for Brewing Studies. Quest magazine calls it "The Best Beer in America."

How "steam beer" got its name is still a mystery as no steam is used in the process. The most likely explanation is that in the 19th century when barrels of beer were stored with no ice, a hissing sound like that of a steam engine occurred when poured. Another explanation is that a man named Pete Steam brewed beer during the gold rush years.

Anchor Steam began operating in 1896 and for the past 60 years has been the only brewery to carry the name "steam" on its label, which is now trademarked.

This is one beer that many people feel is better than the legend. Combining traditional and modern equipment, its method of brewing is what separates it

from the mild and meek.

The first step is weighing the malted barley which is a grain that has been soaked in water and encourage to grow. When each seed has begun to sprout, the barley is gently dried with warm air in a kiln. Like the Europeans, the brewery uses only the expensive "two-row" barley malts which are considered the finest for brewing.

Also, only all-malt barley is used, not adjuncts such as corn or rice, cheaper grains that replace 30 to 40 percent of the barley in most U.S. breweries. "All-malt" barleys are rare today.

After weighing the correct proportions, the malts are crushed in a mill. The following step is "mashing," where warm water is added. The water comes right out of the tap, Kellett says, adding that it is good water from Yosemite. The mixture is gently stirred and the temperature is raised until it hits the "mash-off" stage, a brewer's term for raising the temperature to around 170 degrees.

Next is the "taster tun" which filters the unfermented beer or wort as it is known in the business. Then it is boiled in copper brew kettles which look like giant tea pots and where a careful blend of hops are added. Rather than use pellets or extract, whole hops—one pound per barrel—are used. That's three or four times the industry average.

The wort is then separated from the hops by straining. After a few small steps—no modern shortcuts are employed—the yeast is added which continues the fermentation process.

Then in wide and shallow pans, it is cooled by something definitely unique—San Francisco's famous fog. Anchor Steam is the only brewery to use the wide pans which were common half a century ago. "Since it still works, we stick with it," says Kellett.

The last step is "krausening" where the beer is sealed into special aging tanks for a few weeks. It is carbonated slowly and naturally here, like a fine champagne.

Many people have the impression, says Kellett, that carbonation is bad for a beer. But no foam means the carbon dioxide in the beer doesn't escape into the atmosphere. When people drink beer with carbon dioxide, it can be a smelly scene. "It's important to have foam, otherwise it might prove a rude situation," says Kellett diplomatically.

Another important part of the Anchor Steam tradition is that the beer is kept cold at all times throughout the distribution process. If a distributor cannot guarantee that, they don't deliver Anchor Steam.

Almost 90 percent of the beer now delivered stays in California and the rest is shipped to mostly Western states, although some of it gets east of the Mississippi.

Because Anchor Steam doesn't use any of the 100 preservatives allowed by law in beer, the coldness keeps it fresh. Kellett says the beer stays in "tip-top shape" for two to three months after being made and the fresher it is, the better.

Without even opening a bottle, a customer can find out when the beer was brewed. Kellett points to the circular label on a bottle and says to imagine it is like a clock. But instead of numbers, there are months such as January at noon, February at one, March at two and so on. Somewhere on the label is a notch indicating the month the beer was made—or how fresh it is.

Kellett, who has worked for 10 years at Anchor Steam, knows the brewery so well that he can almost tell the day a bottle was brewed. "This," he says holding one bottle of Anchor Liberty Ale, "was probably the second bottling in September."

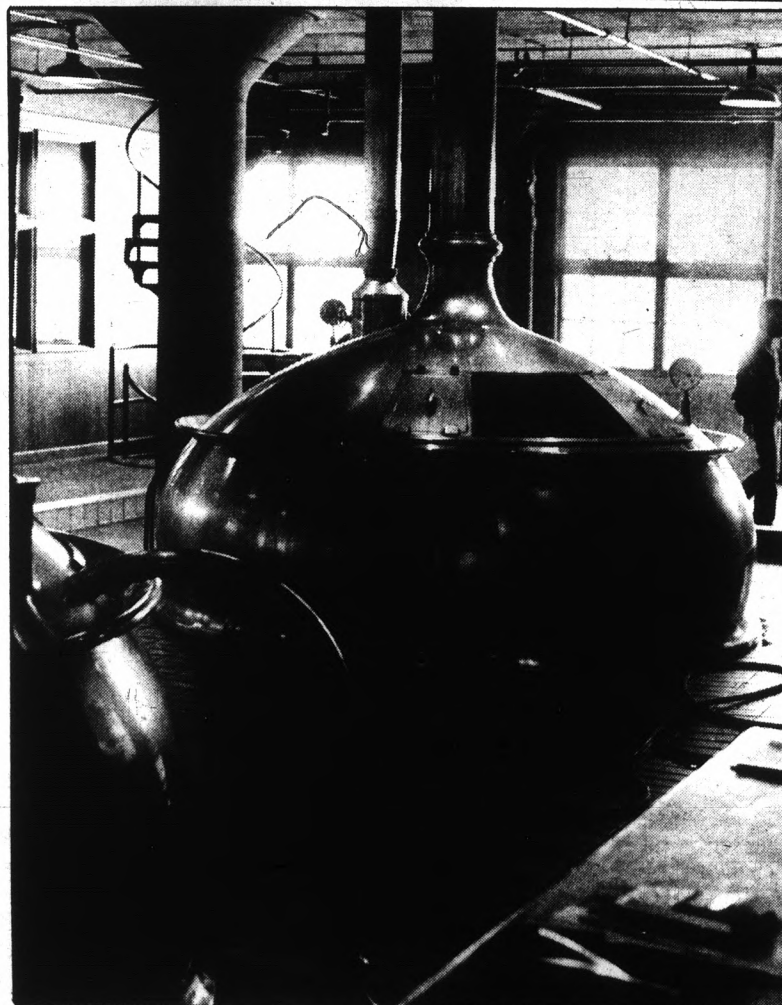
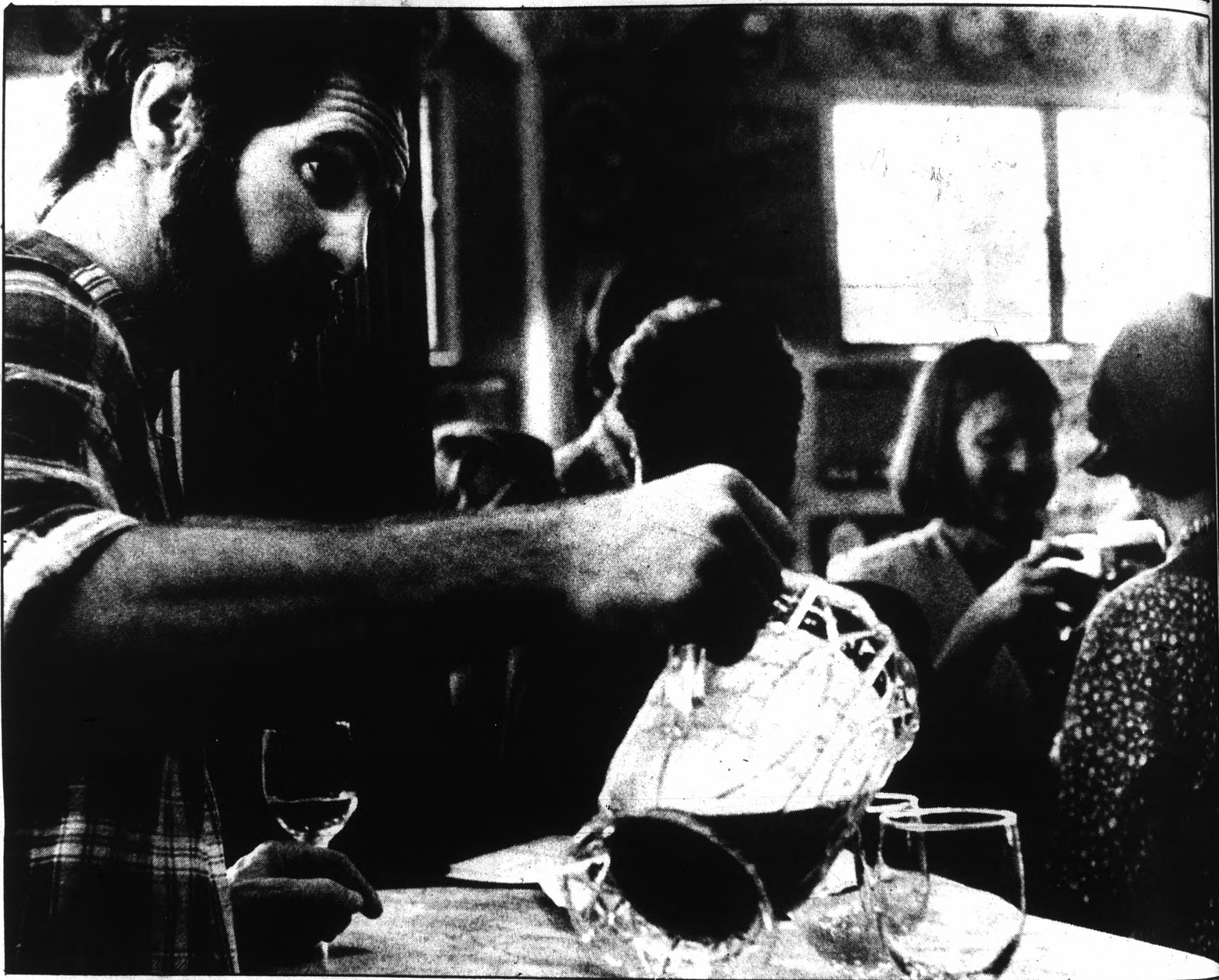
As part of the tour, people are led into a tasting room where Ambrosia, Valley Brew, Regal Amber, Schutz and other signs representing over 100 breweries hang on the wall. The Anchor taproom, as the employees know it, is the only place in the world which serves Anchor Porter on tap.

Also sampled is the company's latest brew, Liberty Ale, which was introduced in August. The light fruity tasting ale has been an immediate knockout selling out as soon as it hits the store, Kellett says.

The brewery also makes Old Foghorn Ale and a special holiday brew simply called "Merry Christmas & Happy New Year" which is available during the holidays.

The tap-room signals the conclusion of the tour. The beer flows freely but like a fine wine, no one guzzles it.

Pete Carney, a Seattle resident and longtime fan, seems to anchor the feeling of those on the tour, "I would rather have one of these than three Buds. It's a matter of quality over quantity."



Above is a brew kettle where the hops are added. The brew kettle, which can hold 3,500 gallons, was handmade in Germany 30 years ago. Right, people line up at the bar to sample the "Rolls-Royce" of American beers.



Anchor Steam doesn't advertise any of its beers yet its popularity is growing. Above, tour guide Dennis Kellett pours the porter while listening to a question. Directly above, Anne Tofflemire, an SF State theater arts major, was with some friends having "a girl's day out" enjoying the tour.



Photos by Mary Angelo